

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ORCHIDS



LAGER & HURRELL
SUMMIT * NEW JERSEY

ORCHIDS . . .

- We take pleasure in presenting to you this booklet of Orchid Culture, containing also a listing of our stock.
- Having spared no effort to make it attractive, serviceable, and original, we believe it fills a definite need of the beginner and amateur and hope it helps dispel much of the mystery and secrecy so long associated with the Orchid.
- We offer to share with you the benefits of our many years of experience in realizing a most fascinating and delightful hobby. There is nothing that will give one greater pleasure than growing this "ARISTOCRAT OF FLOWERS".
- Anticipating the pleasure of serving you.

"The Oldest Orchid Establishment in America"

L A G E R Q H U R R E L L

SUMMIT • NEW JERSEY

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN HUNDRED NINETY SIX



THE GROWTH of an ORCHID

Ten thousand orchid seeds may be held in the hollow of one's hand.

Introduction

While we emphasize the ease of Orchid growing throughout this booklet, we do make an exception in the case of seed germination. This is a specialized process and should be left to the experienced amateur or commercial grower. It is an operation requiring special equipment and a great deal of patience from the time the seed is sown until the seedlings themselves are safely established in pots. From this point on, Orchid growing is, relatively, a simple process and is explained in

detail throughout the text. We recommend that the beginner or amateur contemplating Orchids start with matured, established plants and as experience is gained he can then obtain some of the smaller sizes in seedlings. They are a fascinating diversion when one is not in a hurry for flowers and round out a general collection very nicely. We have several suggestions for Amateur's collections listed on page fifty-seven. We also enclose an insert with a listing of seedlings.

Illustrating the method adopted in sowing Orchid seed in the test tube or flask. This work should be done under sterile conditions to guard against contamination of the culture media. In the size tube shown there will be sown approximately two to three hundred seeds.

International News Photos



An incubator containing about one hundred test tubes of germinated Orchid seedlings from freshly sown to six months old, representing about thirty thousand plants but which, through the process of selection, will be greatly reduced before final flowering maturity. For best results it is quite necessary to maintain even temperatures throughout their test tube life. As they reach a satisfactory size they are transplanted to community pots with 35 to 50 little seedlings in each pot. From this stage to flowering maturity is a continuous operation of strength selection.



Orchids . . .

"Orchids are easy to grow"

If more people accepted these few words as fact rather than mere Orchid propaganda, this most interesting and fascinating family of plants would play a much larger part in our daily pleasures.

It is a pleasure to grow plants and watch them develop. Witness the hundreds of thousands of house plants in the homes of our friends. A sunny room, a bay window, or a small greenhouse are all suitable and usually filled with house and foliage plants of different types. Green plants are very acceptable because of their easy culture, but they can never bring the ultimate pleasure that comes with watching a flowering plant come into bloom. Many of our city friends have a plant or two in their homes that would do justice to an accomplished gardener. It's so natural for us all to have the desire for something growing, that few of us stop to wonder why we want plants and flowers around us.

It **is** possible to have ever green plants that are easy to grow, inexpensive, requiring very little attention, space or accessories, and that will give one the added satisfaction and enjoyment of fascinating, beautiful, long-lasting flowers. That plant is the Orchid.

"Orchids are not expensive"

The average Orchid plant costs no more than the usual holiday gift plant one purchases at a Florist. True, there are fine selected types that cost a great deal, but their value is more a thing of rarity or unique quality than beauty over the less expensive types. For the beginner and amateur, we have listed on page 57 a series of collections, which offer a wide range of selection designed to meet the different requirements consistant with locality, temperature, types, flowering seasons and prices. We offer only one collection of each class at a price below our catalog values, and do this to stimulate interest and help you get started. Another recommendation for Orchids, is the fact they require no special accessories.

"Orchids do not demand a great deal of attention"

Taken as a whole, Orchids are a much hardier family of plants than is usually believed. In their native habitats they are subject to constant fluctuations in temperature. It sometimes drops many degrees below what we consider a safe minimum temperature, and again rises with sun heat to an exceedingly high degree. To varying amounts of rain, from the constant daily, downpourings of a tropical rainy season to extreme drought periods. They are also subject to many more plant diseases and insect pests, than we in cultivating them have contact with. Yet with all of these hardships, they are found, in most cases, in fine physical condition. They demand no more attention under cultivation than the common house plant.

We welcome questions or letters of inquiry on anything pertaining to Orchid growing, and in cases where one is undecided as to what varieties would best suit their conditions, we ask they send us the enclosed questionnaire filled out so that we can recommend such varieties consistant with their requirements. It will be appreciated if those having Orchids will also fill out the Questionnaire and mail it back to us, so that we will have a record of the types, varieties and flowering seasons in which they are interested.

To aid those to whom the Orchid is an unknown field, and in answer to the many inquiries that we receive daily, we have listed below a few of the answers to the more frequent questions.

The life of an Orchid plant is not judged by years but by the treatment given it. As it ages and continues to grow, it throws out new shoots which develop into bulbs or growths, thereby increasing in size yearly. It is through this increase in size that we propagate additional stock by division. We have many plants grown from propagations which were taken from some of our old original stock dating back more than forty years.

All Orchid species flower once a year when in good condition, and there are a number of hybrids that, once reaching maturity, will sometimes flower more often. This is probably due to the influence of the two different species parents. The plant does not die after flowering and from seed takes from six to seven years to reach maturity.

The number of flowers a plant will bear has to do very greatly with the parent influence, and incidentally with the strength and condition of the plant. However, as we have been breeding for floriferous types, it is reasonable to expect an increase in the number of flowers on a single stem up to their maximum bearing. As a plant increases in size, it more often than not makes more than one flowering lead, so that it is entirely possible to have large plants, (Cattleyas) with twenty or more flowers. Other species and varieties also increase proportionately as they age.

Orchid flowers of the more popular type are without a doubt, the longest lasting of any in the floral kingdom, both on the plant and as a decorative cut-flower. Cattleyas on the plant will last two to four weeks under ordinary conditions, and when cut, two weeks and more. Cymbidiums and Cypripediums we have kept on the plants sometimes in excess of two months, and they are marvelous keepers when cut. The beautiful, fragile appearing Dendrobium Dearei will last sometimes four months on the plant, and there are many varieties that are surprising in this quality. Although all of them appear to be very frail, they are not, and for decorative work, even though their original cost is more than other flowers, their long lasting qualities make them less expensive.

"Care of Orchid Flowers"

Orchid flowers should not be cut until fully matured, and in the case of Cattleyas and their hybrids, this is usually three to four days from the time the buds open. In Cymbidiums and Cypripediums the developing time is longer,

and with the former, one should wait until all of the flowers on the spike have opened completely. When cutting, always use a very sharp knife, (never scissors) and after cutting place the flowers, in water, preferably, in a cool dark corner for a few hours to harden them. Use containers that hold a generous supply of cold water, which should be changed daily and when changing, it is well to cut a slight portion off the stem.

.

The Summer of 1838 saw the introduction of the first Orchid plants into the United States. A Mr. John Wright Boot of Boston, Massachusetts, imported a small collection to grow for his own pleasure. This was the beginning of Orchid growing in this Country as both a hobby and an industry. For the former, we can say we believe it has given, more people pleasure than any other horticultural pursuit. Their rare exotic charm, beauty, fragrance, ease of growing and a hundred other flowery adjectives, are not sufficient to fully describe this "Aristocrat of Flowers." Unfortunately, there has always been a great deal of mystery and secrecy, as well as the unfounded idea that Orchid growing was a pastime for only the wealthy. Nothing is further from the truth and we wish this little booklet to be dedicated to helping the many thousands of beginners and enthusiasts to get started with a little collection.

For the beginner, or those contemplating growing Orchids, we have attempted to phrase cultural requirements and descriptions as simply as possible. We have also listed our recommendations for those beginners at the end of our plant listings, under the heading "Beginner's collections." We have taken into consideration climatic conditions, temperatures, etc., so that we have a series of collections to suit every requirement. In several cases throughout our listings, we have purposely deleted certain genera and species that we deem too difficult, or which require special equipment for the beginner.

GENERAL CULTURE

In the foregoing introduction "Orchids," we have attempted to dispel the mysteries, securities and misunderstandings so long associated with the Orchid.

We come now to General Culture, referring herein more specifically to the Cattleya, Laelia, Brasso and their hybrids. The subject "Culture," must necessarily be elastic to a certain extent, as climatic conditions vary with locations, but we believe a good general founda-

tion and understanding is the primary essential to successful plant growing, and thus armed, the term "Orchid Culture," should mean, "Orchids are easy to grow." We have included all through this booklet cultural notes pertaining to most of the different genera, but an understanding of this general culture is of first importance.

House Culture. For those beginners who would like to grow a plant or a small collection

in their homes, we have listed on page 55 of this booklet a few additional notes along with beginner's collections that will prove useful in connection with the following general outline.

Greenhouses. The saying "Any Greenhouse is suitable to grow Orchids," is quite correct. There are many small greenhouses in which the owner has been growing other types of plants, and would like to try a little collection of Orchids with them. This can be done nicely with, perhaps, only a few minor inexpensive changes. We will be glad to advise on any contemplated alterations or new work. It is important, of course, to acquire varieties of Orchids, suitable to grow with other plants. In cases of this kind we ask you to send us the questionnaire, filled in, and we will be pleased to suggest varieties best suited.

The "Special Orchid house," is not at all necessary, but is very nice where one is going in solely for Orchids. Some of the finest plants the writer has seen were grown in "Ordinary Greenhouses." We have in our range, an ancient wood frame greenhouse over fifty years old that is as good a growing house as our most modern. In the cases of large, varied, private collections the house, or houses, are usually divided into two or three sections—warm, intermediate and cool, as is the family of Orchids in general.

Ventilation. Orchids require plenty of fresh air for good, strong plant growth. As conditions vary so, the amounts used can only be left to one's good judgment consistant with proper temperatures. From late spring to fall more air may be given than through the winter months. Do not allow the atmosphere to become too dry by ventilating to excess during the hot summer. Care must always be taken to prevent drafts. Through the fall, winter and spring, it is important that the plants are not chilled and there are times during the winter when a slight crack of air in the middle of the day is sufficient. With houses having bottom air, the method of ventilating is different, as the shaded side can be opened during hot, dry weather with the top vents not so wide. This will keep the atmosphere from drying out to excess. In the winter, a little bottom air is good when the top can only be slightly opened, as the air entering the bottom circulates and loses its chill before reaching the plants.

Shading. We recommend most highly the wood slat shades in their different forms. Roller slat shades are best, as they can be raised or lowered at will, depending on the amount of sunlight through the day. Through the winter, here in the East, it is advisable to have as much light as possible, and we remove all shades

until early spring when the sun starts getting hotter. There is no definite time to replace shading, but we find it necessary to usually start in February. In cases where there are no wood slat shades, some of the forms of greenhouse shadings should be applied, and in early spring we find it advisable to apply a light coat for the first time and additional heavier coats as the sun gets brighter and hotter. Orchids require light but too bright a house will have a tendency to yellow the foliage and harden the plants too much. By the same token, too heavy and dark a shading will soften the plants too much. During the latter part of summer the coating will naturally begin to wear off, and by fall, when the sun has lost its burning qualities, should be quite thin, resulting in a lighter house so that the plants will ripen off to good advantage for the long, dull winter months. When all danger of the foliage burning is past, the shading should be removed entirely. One can easily see why we recommend the wood slat shades which do away with so much extra work. In exceedingly bright locations, it is sometimes necessary even with the use of wood slat shades to apply a thin coating of shade to the glass.

As a paint shade we recommend "Orchid Shade," which you will find listed under materials. This is a cold water product, easily applied with spray or brush and easy to remove in the late fall. Another shading used is a mixture of white lead and kerosine or gasoline, (if the latter, be sure the white gas and not Ethyl is used). It is more difficult to remove in fall.

For the beginner or amateur who is not always at home, we do recommend a permanent type of slat shade, even though home made. We have made shades using ordinary building lathe that have proven very successful.

Watering, Syringing, and Damping. DO NOT OVERWATER. There is no definite basis, amount, or schedule one can follow in watering, and conditions and houses vary so, that again good judgement in watering is better than any set rules. Needless to say, Orchids, in their growing seasons require considerable water but should never be kept continually in a wet state. There are a few exceptions to this, and these you will find noted in our cultural hints throughout this guide. It is true that where the plants grow in their native habitats they are subject to long rainy seasons, but one must also bear in mind that their root systems are exposed to the air and are not crowded into pots packed full of compost, and when the rain stops the plants are dry in a matter of minutes. They have a constant circulation

of air around them that we do not always have in our greenhouses.

In the matter of Cattleyas, etc., which this General Culture is dealing with primarily, we recommend looking the plants over at least once a week for a good watering. If they are dry by weight or condition of the compost, a watering is in order and in the case of a few plants, an easy method is a quick dipping in a pail or tub. Where a collection consists of more plants, a hose is the best. Assuming that the plants are potted uniformly (the same depth from the rim of the pot to the compost) then by filling up that space with water all of the plants receive the same amount proportionately even though in different sized pots. Through the winter always pick a nice, bright sunny morning for watering—never the afternoon. You will sometimes find—especially during a dull spell—that your plants are heavy and damp when inspection time comes. If so, pass them up until the next time. During spring, summer and fall, because of a drier condition the plants will require more water, and it is beneficial to syringe them in addition to the watering. A hose nozzle, set fine, is good to use, and this should be done on nice sunny days early in the morning and if the day continues to be hot, a repetition is good in the afternoon when the sun heat is off the glass. Do not let the bulbs shrivel for lack of water. After repotting, water should be given sparingly until root action or new growths appear. Daily syringings on nice days are quite safe for repotted plants. In syringing with a hose nozzle one should sweep over the plants as quickly as possible. In this way the leaves and bulbs get a bit of water with practically none added to the compost.

Damping the walks, stagings, and spaces between the plants is beneficial during hot, dry weather, and also helps during dull winter weather when the houses are dry from fire heat. Care must be exercised in **syringing** through the winter and should not be done on any but bright sunny days and never past noon.

Resting period. This subject is gone into more fully throughout the booklet under the separate cultural directions on the various genera.

Regarding Cattleyas and more specifically, species of Cattleyas and Laelias, my father, John E. Lager, states in some of his notes that many species, especially the Colombian Cattleyas, have little or no resting periods in their native states. In cultivation however, species do require a resting period, particularly *C. Gigas*, etc., and we do practice this procedure with good results. After a species has flowered, it rests, and during this dormant stage we use

water sparingly until new growths and root action appear, at which time we again start it in its regular growing routine. Hybrids, because of the varied influence of their parents, have for the most part, no resting season. It is interesting to note in connection with this subject, that seedlings up until the time they reach maturity, whether they are species or hybrids, have no resting season and should be grown continuously and never checked.

Heating and Temperatures. Heating is a necessary evil and until the day we all have our Orchid houses controlled with a not too future, practical air-conditioning system we must always exercise caution in the use of fire heat, whether it be hot water or steam. We divide Orchids as a family into three classes, as regards temperature; namely the warm, intermediate, and cool class. For minimum heat we recommend for the warm section a night temperature of 62 to 65 degrees with a day reading of 65 to 70 degrees. For the intermediate a night minimum of 60 to 62, and a day reading of 65 degrees. For the cool, a night minimum of 50 degrees with a day reading of 55 degrees. Please bear in mind that these recommendations have been taken from our own experiences and that in higher, dryer altitudes or lower, more humid localities, this table would necessarily have to be changed to suit local conditions. Through the months when heat is necessary, sunlight through the day plays a very important part. On a nice sunny day little fire heat is required, and with sun-heat, temperatures can be allowed to go considerably higher than would be safe with the use of fire heat. No plants should be grown in close proximity to heating pipes. Benchings or stagings should be so constructed as to cut off direct radiation from pipes, and where a bench is located a short distance from heating pipes, it is wise to arrange a baffle or tray on which could be placed coke, charcoal or other materials which could be syringed from time to time. In the case of high stagings, heat has a chance to circulate and is absorbed.

In cold, damp, raw weather care must be exercised in connection with heat and moisture. It is especially important that little water (damping) be used to maintain the house in a happy condition. **Do not syringe on such a day. If in doubt—play safe, on the dry side.**

Benching and stagings. While there are many types employed for the average small house, we recommend flat, slat benches rather than step types. They are inexpensive, of easy construction, have greater capacity and allow for full light to all plants on any part of the

bench. Watering and general care are also simpler.

Diseases, Insect Pests and Control. Under cultivation Orchid plants are relatively clean in comparison with other foliage and flowering plants. If thrip or red spider are in evidence in the greenhouse, they might attack the young growths and it is important that other surrounding plants be kept clean. Orchid scale is quite common but not really serious and being easily seen is quite as easily removed. We make a practice of spraying our plants about every two weeks with an effective insecticide such as Wilson's O. K. or Red Arrow. We list these two materials.

In spraying we use a pump with a very fine mist nozzle and try to cover all parts of the plant with the material. A soft, half-inch paint brush is handy in cleaning scale and dust deposits from the leaves and bulbs. Do not use coarse, wirey haired brushes.

POTTING.

The division "Potting," is a very important sub-heading of Culture, and while difficult to describe, the accompanying eight pictures, will assist in clarifying our word picture of the complete operation.

In these remarks we refer specifically to the Cattleya family and its hybrids. Throughout this booklet we give our recommendations for composts and treatment of the different genera. *However, in all cases the physical fundamentals of potting are similar* even though composts and degrees of firmness vary.

Use only the best grades of materials, clean of foreign matter. A good fresh Osmunda (Orchid peat) fibre is tough and will not readily pull apart. When in storage for long periods it loses its life, turns brittle and should not be used. Sphagnum moss when specified should be a good quality live material.

Time to pot. There is no set time or season for potting. So long as Orchids flower in all seasons of the year, then, so long they must be potted in all seasons. We do make certain exceptions as in the case of winter flowering Cattleya Species. After flowering they are dormant and while in this stage

may be left until spring—provided root growth does not start. This is not so with the majority of hybrids, as they grow continuously and should be repotted immediately the flowers are cut. Do not wait until new roots appear as they are very likely to be injured or destroyed when repotted. *A well established root system is essential for good strong plant growth.*

Selecting plants to be repotted. Orchid plants should not be repotted unless they have: (A) Outgrown their present receptacle; (B) Compost decayed or sour; (C) Plant is in unhealthy condition possibly caused by faulty drainage, etc.

Cut number 1, pictures three plants in various stages of potting condition. The two end plants have outgrown their pots and should be repotted. The center plant was repotted a year ago and still has "pot room," for another growth.

Making ready compost. After selecting the plant to be repotted one should make ready the recommended suitable compost. In the case of Cattleyas and their hybrids we recommend a straight compost of a good grade Osmunda (Orchid peat) Fibre.



Cut Number One



Cut Number Two



Cut Number Three



Cut Number Four

Removing from pots, cleaning, etc. Cut Number 2 pictures the method of removing the plant from its pot. The knife blade should be inserted in several places around the edge of the pot and the plant wedged out. Cut Number 3 pictures the trimming and cleaning of a plant after it has been removed from the pot. All exterior roots should be carefully trimmed off close to the compost and if the material is decayed or sour, it should be removed and all the decayed roots trimmed off as well as all crocks removed. In our pictured plant the compost was in good condition, so that it was not necessary to remove but very little from the bottom. In cases where the compost has decayed or soured, one will usually find some good material surrounding the front of the plant with an established root system. This ball of good material and roots should be left undisturbed except for trimming. In cases of merely shifting a plant to a larger size pot because it has outgrown its present size, and the compost is in good condition, it is not necessary to remove any material. All plants should be thoroughly cleaned before repotting and we suggest a soft bristle, half-inch paint brush with a recognized insecticide. It is especially important to clean around the rhizome where scale might lie. Dry loose, protective skin should be removed from

the bulbs. An ideal sized plant, unless one is going in for specimens, is four to five bulbs. We therefore recommend pruning, by cutting through the rhizome, unnecessary back bulbs leaving the front of the plant with four to five good bulbs. This method of pruning is shown in cut Number 4, where we have taken three back bulbs from our demonstration plant, leaving four on the front.

Selecting new pot size. DO NOT OVER POT. An Orchid plant with a healthy root system should be potted for a two year growth period. In selecting the pot for such a plant, one should hold the trimmed plant inside the new pot as pictured in cut Number 5, and make allowance for at least two additional growths, representing two years.

In the case of a plant not being in healthy condition, and with a poor root system, do not allow for more than a one year growth period. This plant, after regaining its vigor, can then be shifted the following year into a larger sized pot.

Crocking. Good drainage is essential to all Orchids. In the case of Cattleyas, we recommend filling the pot with a third clean broken crock. Other varieties that require more drainage are indicated throughout the booklet.



Cut Number Five

This method of potting should give you all possible opportunities to get more than one lead from the front of your plant, as the eyes are the plant's potential new bulbs. By keeping the rhyzome and compost level a half-inch below the rim of the pot, the problem of watering is made simple as all plants so potted, when filled to the rim with water, will receive the same amount proportionately, regardless of size of pot. Please note watering of repotted plants under General Culture.

Do not remove old compost unless decayed or sour. Orchid plants resent being repotted in the sense of cleaning away all of the old compost. In the cases of seedlings these should be merely shifted to larger size of pots as their growth warrants and care should be taken to keep them growing all of the time. Always use clean pots and it is advisable to soak them in water for a while before use. For Cattleyas and their hybrids we recommend a medium grade of "Orchid peat" of the best quality obtainable.

Setting the plant. After a plant has been selected, cleaned and made ready for potting, place some Osmunda Fibre on the top of the crocks and, holding the plant with the left hand at the rhyzome, see cut Number 5, set it in position in the pot so that the back of the plant touches the edge of the pot. Keep the rhyzome a half-inch down from the rim of the pot and level. With the other hand, insert compost around the plant, setting it temporarily and with the potting stick ram the material down tight. (See cut Number 6.) **All Cattleyas and their hybrids must be potted firm for best results.** By inserting the potting stick down along the inside of the pot, (Cut Numbers 6 and 7) and wedging the point inwards, the material will naturally tighten toward the center. In the space made by the potting stick, insert more material, (Cut Number 7) and continue this operation all around the pot, until the compost is very firm. It is important that the material in the center of the pot around the rhyzome be as firm as that around the edge of the pot, and this result can only be obtained by the leverage process of inserting the stick and pressing inwards. In cutting in the compost, try to maintain it level with the bottom of the eyes on the front bulbs. (See Cut Numbers 5 and 8.) The rhyzome and eyes of the leading bulbs should not be buried, but should be exposed. In some cases where the rhyzome is on a decided slant, it may be necessary to cover the back part of the rhyzome and some of the back bulbs.



Cut Number Six



Cut Number Seven

Completion of operation. Being satisfied the plant is well potted and perfectly firm, you may take a pair of scissors and trim the compost smooth. It is also advisable to drive a heavy wire stake along the side of the rhizome into the peat in the middle of the pot. (See Cut Numbers 1 and 8) and tie the bulbs a little below the leaves to the stake. Many people keep a label record of their plants with respect to flowering season and time of potting together with the name and cross if a hybrid.

Cut Number 8 also shows the three bulb propagated piece taken off (Cut Number 4) and potted.

While the foregoing process sounds complicated it really is not, and we will be glad at any time to demonstrate potting, or answer further questions.

SERVICE:

It is to our benefit that your plants do well and we will be glad to assist the beginner or amateur by calling to check over plants and conditions from time to time. We also extend our services to those wishing advice on alterations or new building of glass. There are no charges for this service.

Repotting. We have had so many requests from Amateur growers and beginners who do not have the time to devote to the re-potting of their Orchids that we have arranged a "Potting service" to aid them. Our men are competent to handle all phases of this work. The charges

are only actual time, materials used, plus traveling expenses.

FRESHLY IMPORTED ORCHIDS

Unestablished Unpotted Plants

We receive fresh importations of Orchids direct from the forests of Mexico, Central and South America and the East Indies, usually in the spring and fall. We have a number of customers who are interested in purchasing these **unestablished** plants as they arrive from the woods and they are sent out just as received. To those interested in freshly imported plants, we will be glad to send listings upon receipt of shipments, together with sizes, prices and descriptions.

Our importations consist, for the most part, of Cattleya species from Colombia, Venezuela and Oncidiuns in variety from Brazil. They are priced, for the most part, below the price of Established potted plants and are, of course, very valuable to the grower of Commercial cut-flower stock. A few unestablished imported plants make a very interesting addition to a collection.

Write for our special Imported plant bulletins.



Cut Number Eight

Checking community pots of recent transplanting from the flask, for temperature and water, is a daily routine. After approximately a year the strongest are selected and transplanted into individual pots.



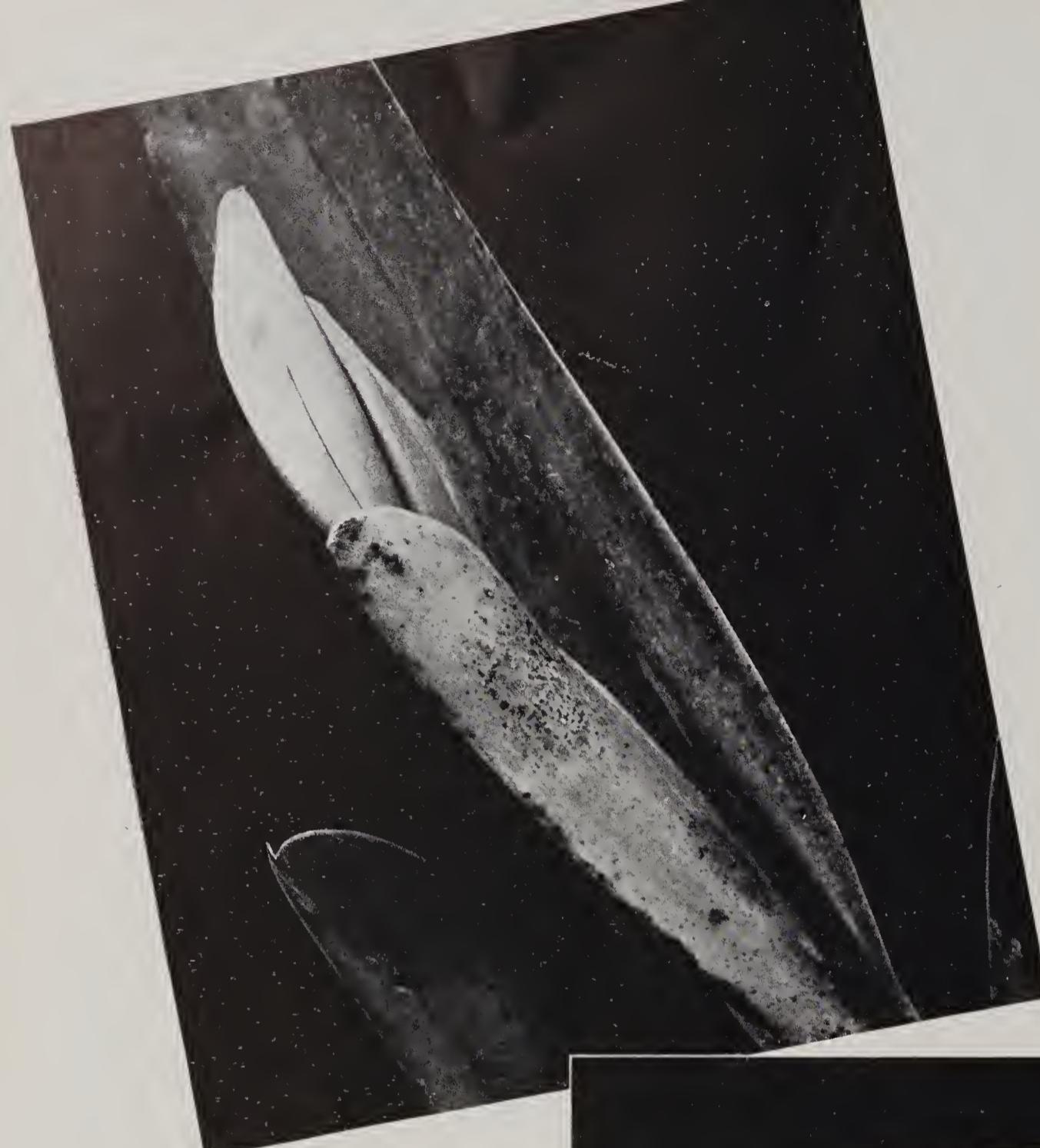
International News Photos.



International News Photos.

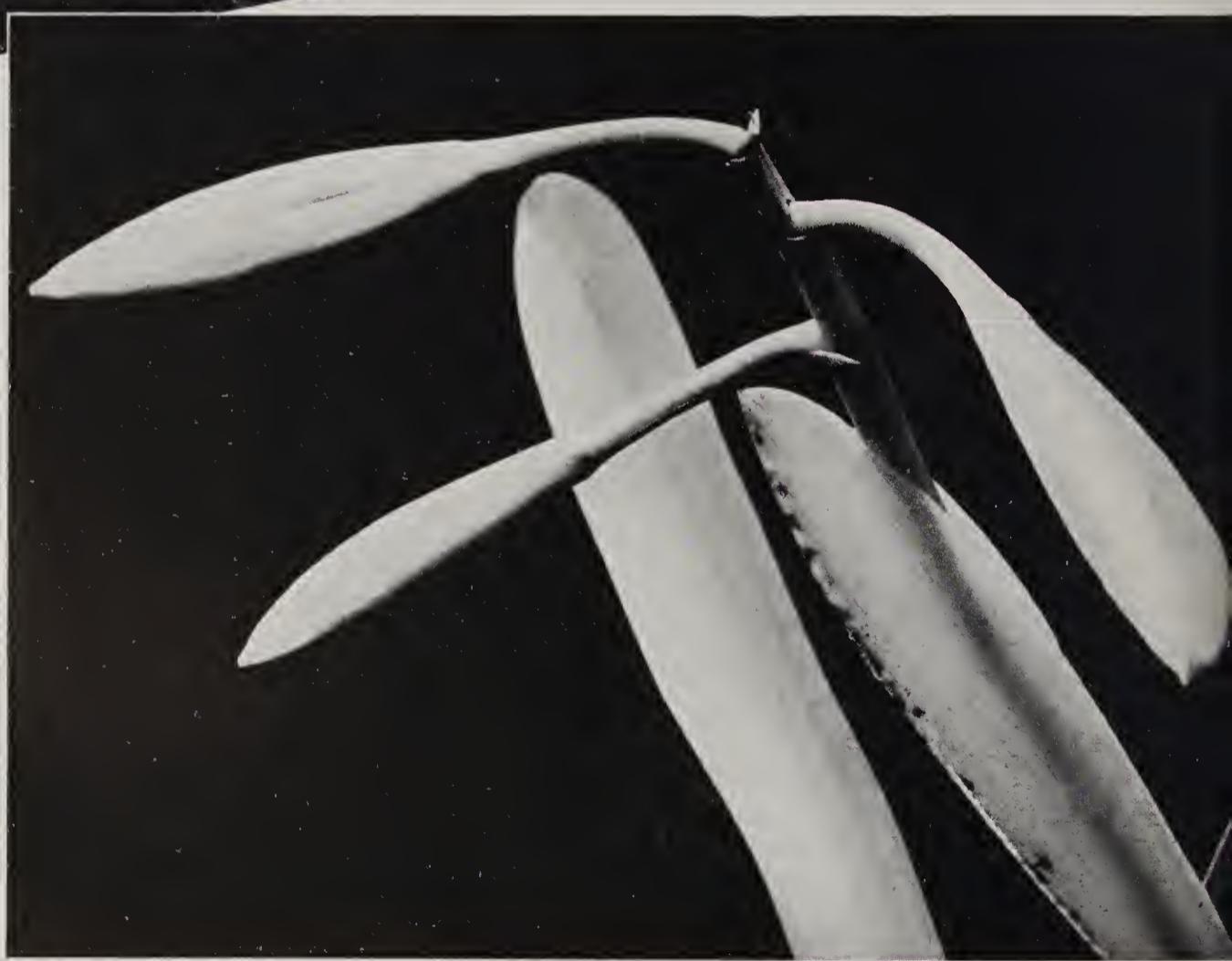
Picturing correct size of pot and method of potting a flowering sized plant. Note the pot size allows for at least two

new growths. Complete potting directions are found under potting in General Culture. Seedlings should be grown continually and never checked. Correct potting is very important to successful growth.



Two interesting illustrations showing the development of the bud from the flowering sheath of a Cattleya. The sheath acts as a protection while the buds are forming until such time as they are strong enough to force their way through the top and continue to develop size of bud and flowering stems. It is a matter of some six weeks from the time the buds show at the base of the sheath until the stage as pictured in the bottom

illustration. It is important for good flowers that the plants be given as much sunlight as possible through this entire stage. It is interesting to note that some Cattleyas make up growths with protective sheaths months before the buds are formed while with others, the buds and flowers develop immediately the bulb is completed.



International News Photos.



Taken in the spring and illustrating our method of syringing on nice, bright, sunny mornings. Note the pattern of the slat shades in sunlight on the foliage and stagings.

International News Photos.



International News Photos.

Evolution

The illustration pictures seven stages in the development of an Orchid plant from the germinated seed on through to maturity.

Raising seedlings from the test tube or flask stage through to maturity is a continuous operation of selection as to strength. All weak growers are culled out as the young plants are shifted to larger pots.

The test tube shows germinated seed about six months old which will be left in the test tube for a total period of a year before it is transplanted. They are then "pricked" off into community pots of about twenty-five to a pot and left for approximately a year, depending upon

rapidity of growth. The stronger plants are then selected and potted singly and from this stage on are shifted into larger pots as their growth warrants. A good average from seed to flowering would be six years.

The plant pictured in flower is one of our own seedlings flowering for the first time. In hybridizing we aim to produce floriferous types with good form, color, texture and definite flowering seasons. Only the finest pedigreed stock is used as parents. This, together with our method of selecting only the strongest of each size enables us to offer what we honestly believe to be the finest seedling stock available.

LISTING OF STOCK

ACAMPE

Epiphytes with Vanda like habits allied to Saccobiums and requiring similar culture to Vandas. Will thrive in an intermediate house. The flowers last well, but the plants are generally considered of botanical interest only.

Papillosa, (India)—Summer and various. Flowers small, yellow marked with red, white lip. Fragrant.

5-6 leaves	\$ 5.00
9-10 leaves	7.50

Papillosa—

ACROPERA

Epiphytic; bearing long, loose racemes of large and curiously shaped flowers. Does best in the Cattleya house. Grown in baskets with equal parts of sphagnum moss and fibrous peat.

Loddigesii, (Mexico)—Summer. Flowers tawny yellow with brown shadings. Lip darker and strongly scented.

4-5 bulbs	5.00
------------------	-------------

ADA

Allied to Odontoglossum; remarkable for its beautiful cinnabar-orange coloring. Requiring Odontoglossum treatment with a potting compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss.

Aurantiaca, (Mexico)—Winter and spring. Erect curving spikes.

5-6 bulbs	7.50
------------------	-------------

AERIDES

A handsome genus of epiphytes. Erect stems with thick fleshy roots at irregular intervals. The plants may be cultivated in pots half filled with crocks and surfaced with a mixture of sphagnum and peat, renewing when necessary with as little root disturbance



Aerides Virens.

as possible. The best time to repot is during March, as they start their growth after this period. When growing, give an abundance of moisture. When resting period arrives, which is indicated by the sealing over of the green tip of the roots, moisture must be gradually reduced. The temperature can be reduced accordingly. The plants should not have too sunny a position, but are better for judicious exposure to ripen them in the autumn.

Crassifolium, (Burma)—May and June. One of the most beautiful of the genus. Long, drooping spikes with amethyst-purple fragrant flowers.

3-4 pairs of leaves	15.00
----------------------------	--------------

Crispum, (India)—Late spring. Flowers large. White tipped with rosy pink. Fragrant.

4 and 5 pairs of leaves	15.00
--------------------------------	--------------

Crispum var Lindleyanum, (India)—Spring. Large branching spikes of white and rich rosy pink flowers. Rare.

One plant only	25.00
-----------------------	--------------

Expansum, (Burma)—June and July. Elongated racemes of creamy-white flowers marked with purple.

7-9 leaves	15.00
-------------------	--------------

Expansum—

14 leaves	20.00
------------------	--------------

Fieldingii, (India)—Spring. Rare. One of the finest, with long drooping racemes. Flowers unusually large, white mottled with clear light rose. Only one plant.

4 pairs of leaves	25.00
--------------------------	--------------

Lawrencea, (Mindanae)—Autumn. Yellowish shadings to purple.

4 pairs of leaves	15.00
--------------------------	--------------

Odoratum, (Cochin, China and India)—Early summer. Pendulous, many flowered racemes. Creamy white shaded with pale magenta. Fragrant.

4-5 pairs of leaves	10.00
----------------------------	--------------

Odoratum—Larger plants.

15.00

Odoratum Majus—(Larger and longer spikes than the type).

4-5 pairs of leaves	15.00
----------------------------	--------------

Odoratum Album—Very rare. Flowers white.

One plant only	40.00
-----------------------	--------------

Quinquevulnatum, (Philippines)—July and August. Free, densely flowered, pendent racemes. White spotted with rosy purple.

3-4 pairs of leaves	7.50
----------------------------	-------------

Suavissimum, (East Indies)—Late summer. Long drooping spikes of fragrant white with rosy pink flowers.

3-4 pairs of leaves	10.00
----------------------------	--------------

Vandarum, (India)—Spring. Distinct in habit. Resembling Vanda Teres. Large pure white flowers, tinged with pink.

One stem, eight to twelve inches	10.00
---	--------------

Virens, (Java)—Spring. Long drooping racemes, peach color spotted with purple.

3-4 pairs of leaves	7.50
----------------------------	-------------

Unidentified Species—

4-5 pairs of leaves	7.50
----------------------------	-------------

AERIDOVANDA

Mundayi, (A. Vandarum × Vanda Teres)—A hybrid requiring same culture and treatment as Aerides. Pure white.

1 stem, 8-12 inches	10.00
----------------------------	--------------

ANGRAECUM

A very remarkable family of plants, distributed through the west coast of Africa. The flowers are curiously shaped, the prevailing color white or greenish. All are characterized by a long, curved spur. Culture and potting compost similar to that of Aerides.

Distichum, (West Coast Africa)—Summer. Rare. Produces many ascending stems 3-6" high. Leaves closely set. Small pure white flowers from the base of the leaves. Very beautiful.

6-8 stems	7.50
------------------	-------------



Angraecum Eichlerianum.

ANGRAECUM—(Cont'd.)

Distichum—	A few larger plants.	10.00
Eburneum, (West Coast Africa)—	Spring. A large plant. 2' or more in height. Stiff, erect flower spikes with numerous large greenish-white flowers lasting nearly two months. Very fragrant.	3-4 pairs of leaves 15.00
Eburneum—	5-7 pairs of leaves	25.00
Eichlerianum, (West Coast Africa)—	Fall and various. Of very easy culture. Tall, leafy stems with light green flowers with white lips. Fragrant. Should be included in every collection. (See cut).	
	1 stem, 10-12 leaves	5.00
Eichlerianum—	3-4 stems, 10-12 leaves each	7.50
Eichlerianum—	Fine, many stemmed specimens.	10.00
Gracilipes, (Madagascar)—	Autumn. 3-4 pairs of leaves	7.50
Scottianum, (Comoro Islands)—	Summer. Distinct little plant with numerous wiry, twisted stems. Pure white flowers. (Rare). 3-4 pairs of leaves	15.00
Sesquipedale, (Madagascar)—	Spring. An extraordinary species because of the exceptional length of its spurs, from 8-12" long. 3-5 large 6" flowers ivory white and waxy in appearance. Very fragrant.	
	3-4 pairs of leaves	15.00

Sesquipedale—Larger plants.	6-7 pairs of leaves	20.00
Sesquipedale—One fine strong specimen.		45.00

ANGULOA: "The Cradle Orchid"

Like Lycaste in habit. Likes plenty of water when growing. Should be repotted when new growth appears in compost $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss and $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda fibre. Prefers shade.

Clowesii, (Colombia)—	Late spring. Large, tulip-like, fragrant, bright yellow flowers with a white lip tinged with orange.	4-5 bulbs 10.00
Ruckeri, (Colombia)—	Early summer. Yellow and crimson flowers.	3-4 bulbs 10.00

ARACHNANTHE

Lowii, (Syn. Vanda Lowii), (Borneo)—Fall. A most remarkable species having a tall stem with leaves two to three feet long. The drooping flower spikes are six to twelve feet in length and quite hairy, each bearing up to thirty flowers. A peculiar characteristic is that it produces from the base of every spike two to three flowers which differ in size, shape, color and texture from all the others. These basal flowers are larger, of a yellowish green shade, blotched with rich red brown, the flower being about three inches across. Only two plants in stock. **Price on application.**

ASPASIA

Requires intermediate temperatures and potting compost of osmunda and sphagnum moss.

Epidendroides, (Panama)—	Various. Light greens with brown.	Nice plants 7.50
Principissa, (Panama)—	Various. The flowers resemble Odonts. 2" across, light greens with brown.	Nice plants 7.50

BIFRENARIA

Intermediate house orchids, allied to Lycaste and re-



Angraecum Sesquipedale.



Brassia Verrucosa.

BIFRENARIA—(Cont'd.)

quiring similar culture. Grown best in the cool end of the Cattleya house and thrive on a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss.

Harrisoniae, (Brazil)—Spring. Flowers 3". Creamy white, lip purple, yellowish at the base. **4 bulbs 7.50**

Vittelina, (Brazil)—Very rare. Small flowers, one inch across, deep chrome yellow, with a distinct brown spot on the center of the lip. **4 bulbs 20.00**

BLETIA

A terrestrial genus of easy culture grown best in compost of loam, sphagnum moss and osmunda fibre. They require plenty of water when growing and should be kept rather dry when dormant, until growth again appears.

Florida, (Panama)—Various. **1 bulb 5.00**

BRASSAVOLA

Epiphytes, closely related to Cattleyas and Laelias. They are of easy culture and grow best under similar conditions to those recommended for Cattleyas.

Digbyana, (Honduras)—April and May. Fine, large solitary creamy-white flowers. Beautifully fringed lip. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Digbyana—Larger plants. **10.00—15.00**

Glauca, (Mexico)—Spring. Flowers single on short stems. Bright yellow with orange lip and fragrant. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Nodosa, (Central America)—Autumn. Flowers profusely. White blooms. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

BRASSIA: "Spider Orchid"

Allied to Oncidiums. The flowers, carried on a single spike are remarkable in that the sepals and petals are lengthy and give the flower a fantastic but attractive appearance. The culture is similar to Oncidiums, but the resting season is not so pronounced. They succeed best in pots when the drainage is thorough and should be potted in good fibrous peat with a little sphagnum added. They enjoy an intermediate temperature and should have a moist atmosphere when growing.

Antherotes, (Tropical America)—Summer. Long arching spikes. Flowers orange yellow spotted, deep browns. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Brachiata, (Guatemala)—Early summer. Long spikes. 6-12 flowers, green tinged with yellow, with brownish green spots. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Gireoudiana, (Costa Rica)—Summer. Large flowers, similar in color to Brachiata. **3-4 bulbs 10.00**

Kieliana, (Colombia)—Late spring. Flowers yellowish green to orange-yellow on scapes 12-18". **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Kieliana var Tristius—Sepals and petals deep amber brown. Lip yellow. **4-5 bulbs 10.00**

Lawrenceana, (Demerara)—Summer. Flowers resembling but larger than Kieliana. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Lawrenceana var Longissima, (Costa Rica)—Late spring. Flowers much larger. Bright orange-yellows, with red, purple, brown spots and yellow lip. **4-bulbs 10.00**

Maculata, (Jamaica)—Early summer. Greenish yellow, with brown and white spotting. **4 bulbs 7.50**

Verrucosa, (Guatemala)—Spring. Many flowered arching spikes 1-2' long. Greenish spotted with deep purples. White lip, warted with black-green. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

(Note:—Smaller plants sometimes available at correspondingly lower prices).

BRASSOCATTLEYA:

(Hybrids from Brassavola \times Cattleya)

One of the most popular groups of large showy hybrids. Splendidly colored and characterized by large fringed lip. Their cultural requirements are similar to the Cattleya. See General Culture.

Admiral Jellico; F.C.C., N.Y.H.S. (Bc. Digbyano-Mossi \times



Brassocattleya Nestor.

Lager & Hurrell

BRASSOCATTLEYA—(Cont'd.)

C. Lord Rothschild.)—A fine large flower of light coloring.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Aida, (Bc. Digbyana \times C. Mendeli)—	3-4 bulbs	10.00
Albion, (Bc. Thorntonii \times C. Trianae alba)—	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Albion var Summit—A fine pure white form.	4 bulbs	35.00
America, (Bc. Mme. Chas. Maron \times C. Cooksonii)—A fine well balanced Brasso.	4 bulbs	20.00
Andre Maron, (Bc. Mrs. J. Leemann \times C. Schroederæ)—Good plants.	4 bulbs	15.00
British Queen, (Bc. Digbyano-Mendelii \times C. Lord Rothschild)—Very large flowers and good color.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
British Queen—Extra fine variety. 1 lead.	4 bulbs	35.00
British Queen—Stonehurst variety. Considered the finest. Only one.	4 bulbs	100.00
Carmen, (Bc. Digbyana \times C. Mrs. Myra Peeters)—Nice plants. 1 lead.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Cliftonii Magnifica. F.C.C., R.H.S., (Bc. Digbyano-Mossiae \times C. Trianae)—One of the best, with fine shape, size and color.	4 bulbs	30.00
Corrientes, (Bc. Ilene \times C. Hardyanæ)—Fine, bold well colored Brasso.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
George Ward, (Bc. Rosita \times C. Tityus)—A flower of good texture, color and size.	4 bulbs	20.00
Gertrude West, (Bc. Dr. G. MacDonald \times C. Heatherwood)—	4 bulbs	20.00
Hannibal var. Helen, (Bc. Digbyano-Warneri \times C. Fabia)—One of the finest in color.	3-4 bulbs	50.00
Heatonensis, (B. Digbyana \times C. Hardyanæ)—A large, light colored flower with deeply fringed lip.	4 bulbs	15.00
Heatonensis—Fine variety.	4 bulbs	20.00
Hartland, (Bc. Hannibal \times C. Leda)—A fine new introduction having good shape, size, coloring and texture.	4 bulbs	35.00
Hartland var. Summit—A very fine type.	4 bulbs	50.00
Hans Hunter, (Bc. Digbyana-Mossiae var. Queen Alexandra \times Suzanne Hye)—	4 bulbs	15.00
Hans Hunter var. Mrs. James Walker.	4 bulbs	25.00
Imperatrice de Russe, (B. Digbyana \times C. Mendelii)—Nice light coloring. 1 lead.	4 bulbs	15.00
Leemannii: (See Mrs. J. Leemann).		
Lindleyana, (B. Tuberculata \times C. Intermedia), (Brazil)—Autumn. A natural hybrid. Small flowers on short spikes. Blush white. Lip white marked with rose.	5 bulbs	5.00
Madam Charles Maron, (B. Digbyana \times C. Gigas), (Or Maronæ)—A beautiful Brasso, running to lilac shadings, with large, fringed lip.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Madam Charles Maron—Fine variety. Several plants. 1 lead.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Madam Charles Maron var. Summit—Very fine type.		25.00
Massangeana, (Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman \times C. Trianae)—	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Mars, (Bc. Mrs. J. Leemann \times C. Maggie Raphael alba)—A nice light colored Brasso.	4 bulbs	20.00
Mars var. Magnifica—A fine cream colored flower.	4 bulbs	35.00
Mirabilis, (Bc. Mrs. J. Leemann \times C. Mendelii)—	4 bulbs	15.00
Mrs. J. Leemann, (B. Digbyana \times C. Dowiana)—A fine large flower, running to yellow.	4 bulbs	20.00
Mrs. J. Leemann—Fine variety. Only 1 plant.	4 bulbs	35.00
Nestor, (Bc. Mme. Chas. Maron \times C. Labiata)—A nice bold flower.	4 bulbs	15.00

Nestor—Several fine varieties.	4 bulbs	25.00
Penelope, (Bc. Mme. Chas. Maron \times C. Fabia)—A very nice flower in shape and color.	4 bulbs	20.00
Penelope var. Frenchley—A very fine type resembling British Queen Perfecta.	4 bulbs	35.00
Rosita, (Bc. Ilene \times C. Dowiana)—	4 bulbs	25.00
Ruby, (Bc. Mrs. J. Leemann \times C. Labiata var. Peetersii)—A fine deep colored flower.	4 bulbs	25.00
Speciosa, (Bc. Digbyano-Mendelii \times C. Schroderæ)—	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Stephen Birch, (Bc. Digbyana-Trianae \times C. Comet)—A fine type of this good hybrid.	4 bulbs	20.00
Stephen Birch—Extra fine varieties.	4 bulbs	25.00
Thorntonii, (B. Digbyana \times C. Gaskelliana)—Fine large, light flower. Nearly white.	4 bulbs	15.00
Thorntonii—Fine variety.	4 bulbs	20.00
Thorntonii—Extra fine type.	4 bulbs	25.00
Veitchi, (B. Digbyana \times C. Mossiae)—	4 bulbs	12.00
Vivian Simon, (Bc. Rosita \times C. Gen. Pulteney)—A fine Brasso hybrid.	4 bulbs	25.00
Westminister, (Bc. Dr. G. MacDonald \times C. Tityus)—A very good Brasso.	4 bulbs	20.00
William Kleinheinz, (Bc. Ilene \times C. Ballantineana)—A very nice type in color and shape.	4 bulbs	22.50
William Kleinheinz \times C. Gigas—A very fine, dark, Brasso hybrid.	4 bulbs	25.00
(Note:—We also have smaller plants and older crosses at reduced prices.)		

BRASSOLAEGLIA:

(Hybrids from Brassovola \times Laelia). Culture and general treatment same as Cattleyas.



Brassolaelia cattleya Eudora.



Brassocattleya Heatonensis.

BRASSOLAELO—(Cont'd.)

Jessopi, (B. *Digbyana* × L. *Xanthina*)—Medium sized, yellowish shadings. 4 bulbs 7.50
Veitchi, (B. *Digbyana* × L. *Purpurata*)—Light lavender flowers. 4-bulbs 12.50

BRASSOLAELOCATTLEYA

(Hybrids from Brassovola, Laelia and Cattleya). This handsome, showy group of hybrids includes a wonderful range of colors, and like the Brassocattleyas are characterized by a fringed lip. Their culture is similar to Cattleyas. Every orchid collection should include some Brassocattleyas and Brassolaeliocattleyas.

Afterglow, (Bc. *Thorntonii* × Lc. *Rover*)—A striking hybrid, ranging in color from peach shadings through to apricot. Good plants. 4 bulbs 15.00

Afterglow—A few selected fine types. 4 bulbs 25.00

Afterglow—Extra fine variety. 4 bulbs 35.00

Albatross, (Bl. *Digbyano-Purpurata* × C. *Mossiae*)—A very nice Blc. 4 bulbs 20.00

Andromeda, (Bc. *Mme. Chas. Maron* × Lc. *Golden Oriole*)—Rather small flowers but of nice coloring. 4 bulbs 20.00

Bonniface, (Blc. *Truffautiana* × C. *Hardiana*)—Good flower running to bronze shadings. 4 bulbs 20.00

Decia, (Bc. *Digbyano-Schroderae* × L. *Purpurea*)—Good plants. 4.5 bulbs 15.00

Estelle, (Bc. *Digbyano-Mendeli* var. *Fortuna* × Lc. *Marginata*)—A splendid variety of medium colorings. 4.5 bulbs 30.00

Everest, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Canhamiana*)—A large flower, good shape and color. 4.5 bulbs 20.00

Everest var. **Venus**—A huge flower of excellent shape and coloring. Only one available. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 50.00

Eudora, F.C.C.-N.Y.H.S.-A.M.A.O.S., (Blc. *Queen of the Belgians* × C. *Gigas*)—A well proportioned very large flower of good shape and color. Only one plant. 1 lead. (See cut). 4 bulbs 50.00

Gordon Highlander, (Bc. *Mme. Chas. Maron* × Lc. *Aphrodite*)—One of the best of the Brassos for show purposes. Large, well textured flowers of medium coloring, with a fine, dark fringed lip. Good plants. 4 bulbs 15.00

Gordon Highlander—Fine variety. A huge flower. Only two plants. 4 bulbs 25.00

Gordon Highlander—F.C.C.-N.Y.H.S. variety. The best type, only one plant. 4 bulbs 40.00

Henry Stock, (Blc. *Caligula* × C. Dr. M. *Lacroze*)—A very fine shaped dark hybrid. Only one. 4 bulbs 25.00

Henry Stock F.C.C.-A.O.S.—Exceptionally fine shaped and colored flower. 4 bulbs 45.00

Idey, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Mita*)—A nice colored Brasso. 4 bulbs 20.00

Melrose, (Blc. *Alfred Mollet* × Lc. *Mrs. T. Ward*)—Heavily textured, good color. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 20.00

Mrs. P. S. DuPont, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Alex*)—Unusually colored running to bronze shadings. Good plants. 4 bulbs 20.00

Mrs. P. S. DuPont—A very fine variety. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 35.00

Muriel var. **Mrs. Hamner**, (Bc. *Mme. Chas. Maron* × Lc. *Feronia*)—A remarkable hybrid running to bronze shadings. Only 1 plant. 4 bulbs 50.00

Seaforth Highlander, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Aphrodite*)—A nice bold flower. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 15.00

The Baroness, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Ophir*)—A large, good flower with yellow shadings. 4 bulbs 20.00

Truffautiana, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Luminosa*)—All fine large flowers. Distinct yellow shadings. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 20.00

Truffautiana—Several very fine varieties. 4 bulbs 40.00

Watteau, (B. *Digbyana* × Lc. *Luminosa*)—A fine, large compact flower. Good coloring, large distinct yellow eyes in throat. 4 bulbs 15.00

Watteau—Several fine varieties. 4 bulbs 25.00

Watteau—F.C.C. type. Exceptionally fine. 4 bulbs 35.00

Wotan, (Bc. *Mrs. J. Leemann* × Lc. *Callistoglossa*)—A fine formed flower of good coloring. 1 lead. 4 bulbs 25.00

Zena, (Blc. *The Baroness* × Lc. *Luminosa*)—A very fine yellow, of good texture. A few selected varieties. 4 bulbs 35.00

Zena var. **Summit**—Very fine type of yellow. Only one plant. 4 bulbs 75.00

(Write for special offerings in smaller plants at reduced prices.)

BULBOPHYLLUM:

This genus includes some of the very smallest orchids, producing flowers of a remarkably weird nature. Although a number are of botanical interest only they are all so unusual that only a few are not worthy of a place in a representative orchid collection. A Cattleya compost is suitable. Water freely when growing, and keep in a moist clean atmosphere.

Barbigerum, (West Coast Africa)—Summer and various. An interesting little plant with the flower spike springing from the base and bearing 8 to 12 flowers of yellowish tints with chocolate brown. The lip terminates in a brush of dark, silk-like hairs and oscillates in the slightest current of air. Nice little plants. 7.50 to 10.00

Careyanum, (India and Burma), (The Corncob Orchid)—Summer and fall. Small flowers, reddish brown, set in dense, cylindrical racemes. 6-8 bulbs 5.00

Caricinum, (India and Burma)—Summer and fall. Resembling Careyanum except the flower is not so densely set. 10-12 bulbs 5.00

Lager & Hurrell

BULBOPHYLLUM—(Cont'd.)

Cupreum, (Burma) —Summer. Similar to <i>Caricinum</i> except in its copper colored flower.	9-10 bulbs	5.00
Dearei, (New Guinea) —Various. Resembling <i>Lobbii</i> . Flowers 2 to 3 in., yellow and flushed with orange. Also purples. Lip cream-white marked with purple.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Densiflorum, (North India) —Autumn. Slender spikes in drooping, dense flowered inflorescence. Small yellow-green to yellow flowers.	7-8 bulbs	5.00
Ericssonii, (New Guinea) —Summer. (Rare). Inflorescence large with large flowers arranged in an umbel, the dorsal sepals meeting and forming a central point. Flowers light green with yellow and spotted with brown. Large lip, red-purple. Only one plant available.		20.00
Gibbosum, (Java) —Autumn. Erect spikes with small whitish flowers.	6-8 bulbs	5.00
Grandiflorum, (New Guinea) —Autumn. Large single flowers, dorsal sepal about 4 inches long, hooded. Olive green with greenish-white markings. Lower sepals twisted so that under surface are uppermost. A remarkable species.	5-6 bulbs	5.00
Grandiflorum —	7-8 bulbs	7.50
Lobbii, (Burma) —Summer and various. Flowers buff yellow marked with purple. An unusually attractive variety.	5-6 bulbs	5.00
Medusae, (Malaya) —Summer. Flowers in a dense mass. Straw color with reddish spots and having a quantity of long, whitish, silky hairs extending from the inflorescence. Quite rare.	5-6 bulbs	10.00
Virescens, (Java) —Summer. (Rare). Resembling <i>Ericssonii</i> but different in that the sepals have a green suffusion and no spots.	3 bulbs	20.00

BURLINGTONIA: (Syn. Rodriguezia)

Fragrans, (Brazil)—Spring. A plant of this beautiful little species should be included in every collection. The plant is compact and bears hanging racemes of good sized pure white flowers, excepting the middle of the lip, which is stained with yellow; excellent keepers, exceedingly fragrant, requiring plenty of heat and moisture and should be potted small in a compost of two-thirds osmunda and one-third sphagnum moss. Plants with

4-5 bulbs **5.00**

Fragrans—Larger plants.

7.50 to 10.00

CALANTHE

A handsome family of deciduous orchids belonging to the terrestrial section. They are grown best potted small in a mixture of chopped fibrous loam, a little sand and good brown osmunda fibre, and should be well supplied with drainage. The bulbs should be set in the compost only deeply enough to hold them firmly in position. A moderate shading of the glass is necessary until the bulbs are matured. After potting, water should be given sparingly until root action starts and a warm moist atmosphere is essential. When vigorous growth begins, give an abundance of water to stimulate growth through the summer. Watering with weak liquid cow manure once a week is beneficial when the plants are growing. During the late summer the leaves wither and begin to drop and the flower spike appears. The bulbs should then be fully grown and water should be given sparingly, withholding it more and more until the flowers are cut, when water should be withheld entirely and the bulbs given a complete rest by remaining dry until new root action appears at which time they should be removed from the pot, separated, and started off again.

Dormant Growing

Baron Schroeder, (Regnieri × Vestita, Gigantia) —Winter. Pink and white.	3.00	5.00
Florence, (Cedenii var. Bella × Veitchii) —Winter, Large pink. One of the best.	3.50	6.00

Harrisi, (Veitchii × Vestita Turneii) —			
Winter. White. One of the best.	3.50	6.00	
McWilliamsi —Winter. Pink and white.	2.50	4.00	
Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, (Veitchii × Vestita Rubro-Oculata) —Winter. Pink and white. Strong.	3.00	5.00	
Veitchi Sandhurstina, (Rosea × Vestita Rubro-Oculata) —Winter. Dark pink.	2.00	3.50	
William Murray, (Vestita Rubro-Oculatix Williamsi) —Winter. Pink and white.	2.00	3.50	

Note:—The dormant price on the above Calanthes consists of one bulb and the growing price is an established two-bulb growing plant.

CAMAROTIS: (Syn. Sarcochilus)

This unusual genus succeeds best grown in one-third sphagnum moss and two-thirds osmunda fibre, and should have treatment similar to *Saccolabium*.

Hartmanii, (Queensland)—Spring. Flowers white spotted with red. 1 to 2 stems.

5.00

Purpureus, (North India)—Spring. A rare and beautiful orchid with scandent stems 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers in racemes 6 to 9 inches long. Light rose purple.

5.00 to 10.00

CATASETUM

The flowers are among the most wonderful in the orchid family. Apart from their remarkable structure, they have both male and female flowers which differ in color and structure and are usually carried on separate spikes. They are easy to grow and like an abundance of heat and moisture when growing, and afterward a well marked period of rest and do well with tropical *Dendrobiums*. When the leaves,



Calanthe.



Cattleya Gigas Alba.

CATASETUM—(Cont'd.)

which are deciduous, begin to drop, the plant should be removed to an airy position in an intermediate temperature with only sufficient water to prevent shriveling.

Christyanum, (Brazil)—Summer. Red-browns, spotted. Lip greenish, fringed with purplish brown hairs.

2 bulbs 7.50

Macrocarpum, (Tropical America)—Summer. Large flowers, three to four inches. Greens to yellows, spotted with brown purple.

2 bulbs 7.50

Russellianum, (Guatemala)—Summer. Pale green with a fringed margin on the lips.

2 bulbs 7.50

Scurra, (Demerara)—Spring. Flowers about an inch. Creamy-white. Lip fringed.

2 bulbs 10.00

CATTLEYA: Species

The Cattleya Species and its many hybrids are classed among the showiest, most popular and useful of all Orchids. For the conservatory, exhibition purposes or as cut flowers they have no equal. We refer you to varietal notations, as well as general culture for further information.

Aurantiaca, (Guatemala)—Summer. Known as Epidendrum Aurantiacum. Flowers 3 inches. Clear orange red. Rare.

4 bulbs 15.00

Aurea, (Colombia)—Fall. Large flowers. Yellow sepals and petals, lip rich crimson-purple streaked with gold. This species requires a dry and warm position, slightly more shaded than that of other Cattleyas.

4 bulbs 15.00

Bicolor, (Brazil)—Late summer. Flowers about 4 inches. Bronzy-green shadings. Lip rose purple. Scarce.

4 bulbs 10.00

Bowringiana, (Central America)—Autumn. Flowers 2 to 3 inches on many flowered spikes. Rose purple. Lip darker.

4.5 bulbs 7.50

Bowringiana—Stronger plants. **4.5 bulbs 10.00**

Bowringiana—A few selected fine varieties. **12.50-20.00**

Chrysotoxa, (Colombia)—Autumn. Probably the same as Aurea but from a different locality. Flowering size plants. **10.00-20.00**

Citrina, (Mexico)—Spring and summer. Very distinct and beautiful. Flowers bright yellow, pendant and single. Very fragrant. Because of its tendency to grow downward, this plant does better on a raft or a board suspended at an angle. They require a great deal of sunlight and a decided rest when the growth has matured. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Dowiana, (Costa Rica)—Late summer. One of the handsomest of the genus. Large flowers, 6 to 8 inches. Sepals and petals yellow, crimson flushed beneath. Lip crimson purple, veined with gold. Culture similar to that of *C. Aurea*. Flowering sized plants. **10.00-20.00**

Gaskelliana, (Venezuela)—Early summer. Large flowers. Sepals and petals ranging from whitish to rose-purple. Lip darker. Throat veined with yellow.

4.5 bulbs 5.00

Gaskelliana—Stronger plants. **7.50 to 10.00**

Gaskelliana var. Alba (Rare)—Pure white sepals, petals and lip. Yellow throat. **4 bulbs 35.00**

Gaskelliana—White sepals and petals. Purple lip. Fine variety. Only one. **35.00**

Gigas, (C. Warszewiczzii), (Colombia)—Late spring. Largest of the Labiata section. Spikes, 2-7 flowers, 8-10" across. Sepals and petals rose. Crimson purple lip with yellow markings in the throat. Requires a decided long rest and when growing, give plenty of sun, heat and water. **4.5 bulbs 7.50**

Gigas—Stronger plants. **4.5 bulbs 10.00**



Cattleya Percivaliana.

CATTLEYA—(Cont'd.)

Gigas Alba, (Firmen Lambeau)—Without a doubt the outstanding flower of the Cattleya section. Pure white sepals and petals. Large pure white lip with two yellow eyes in the throat. Gigas Alba is an exceptionally good grower. A very limited number of plants in stock. (See cut). **Price on application.**

Gigas Frau Melani Beyrodt—A beautiful flower with pure white sepals and petals and a deep crimson lip, with yellow eyes in the throat. **4 bulbs 35.00**

Gigas Rochellensis—Very rare. Pure white sepals and petals with a large white lip, suffused with a very faint tinge of lavender. Only 1 plant. **Price on application.**

Gigas Imperialis—Flowers larger than the type, and more richly colored. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Gigas Sanderiana—The finest of the colored types. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Hardyana, (Colombia)—Summer. A natural hybrid (Dowiana var Aurea \times Gigas). Very large flowers, deep rose sepals and petals, frilled lip of magenta and veined with gold and dark purple. One of the showiest of the Cattleya species. This has also been raised artificially and is considered a very excellent hybrid. **4 bulbs 12.50**

Hardyana—Stronger plants. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Hardyana var. Alba—A very fine thing, with large white sepals and petals and deep magenta lip veined with gold and purple. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Hardyana var. Alba—Stronger plants **4 bulbs 20.00**

Hardyana—Springbrook variety. An outstanding fine type. **4 bulbs 25.00**

Harrisoniae, (Syn. Loddigesii variety, (Brazil))—Late spring. Colors vary from lilac to magenta. Lip with touch of yellow. **4-5 bulbs 5.00-10.00**

Intermedia, (Brazil)—April and May. Harrisoniae like habit, sepals and petals white, flushed with rose. Lip rose purple. **4 bulbs 10.00**

Intermedia var. Alba—Flowers pure white and of heavy texture. A few flowering sized plants. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Intermedia var. Alba—Several stronger plants. **20.00-25.00**

Labiata, (Brazil)—Fall. Large flowers. 2-7 flowers on a spike. Showy and very variable as to color in a range of rose to deep crimson-purple. Throat marked with yellow. **4 bulbs 5.00**

Labiata—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-15.00**

Labiata var. Alba—Flowers pure white. Yellow throat and lip. Rare. Only one. **4 bulbs 35.00**

Labiata var. Rosea—A distinct light variety. 1 lead. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Lobata, (Syn. Laelia Boothiana), (Brazil)—Late spring. Spikes 2-5 large flowers. Light rose-purple with deeper veins. Lip crisped crimson-purple. A very good grower. **4 bulbs 5.00**

Lobata—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-10.00**

Luedemanniana, (Syn. Speciosissima)—Large flowers. Sepals and petals flesh. Lip rich magenta with white and yellow in the center. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

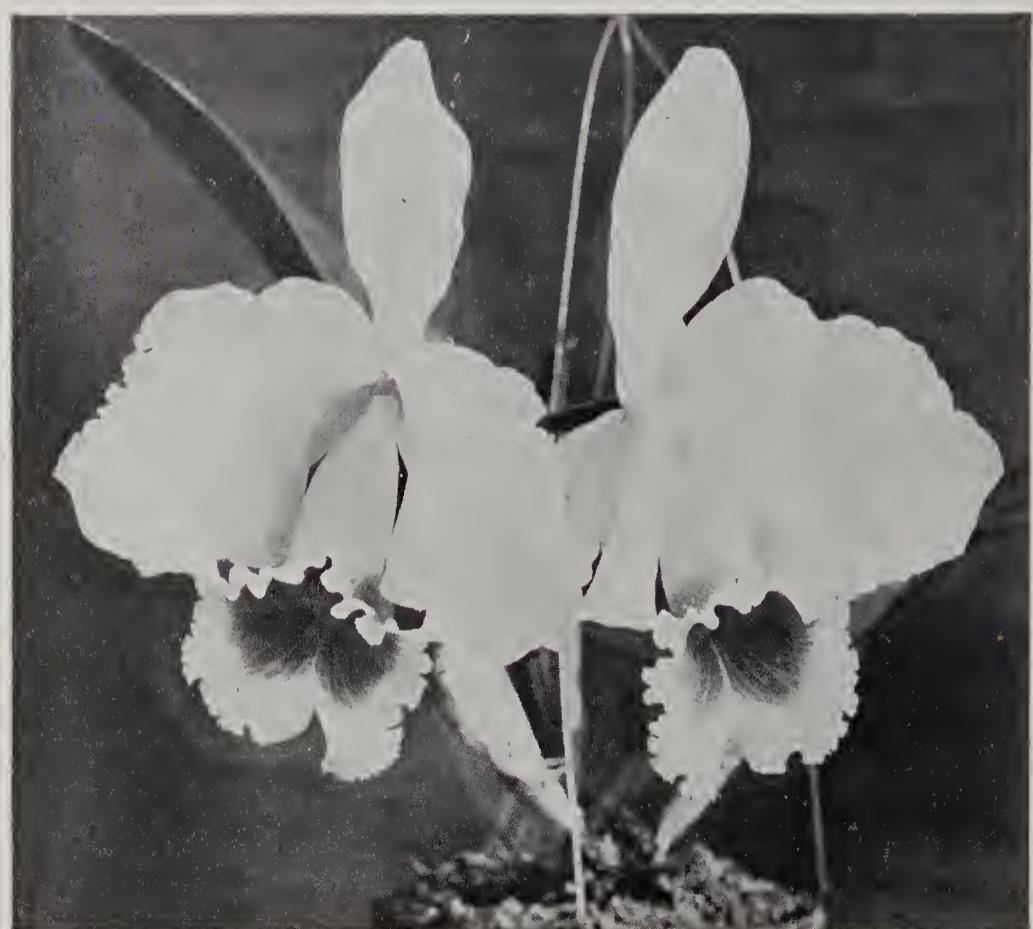
Loddigesii—(See Harrisoniae).

Maxima, (Very scarce), (Ecuador)—Fall. Spikes 5-10 flowers not as large as Labiatas. Sepals and petals rose. Lip darker, and veined lighter. **4 bulbs 15.00**

Mendelii, (Colombia)—Spring. Labiata section. Large handsome flowers. Sepals and petals light. Lip deeper. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Mendelii—Larger and stronger plants. **10.00-15.00**

Mendelii var. Colombia—Very fine variety. **4 bulbs 15.00**



Cattleya Schroederae.



Cattleya.

CATTLEYA—(Cont'd.)

Mossiae, (Venezuela)—Spring. (The Easter Orchid). Large, beautiful, very variable flowers, ranging from lilac to deep crimson. Lip crimson with yellow markings, sometimes on a white ground. **4 bulbs 5.00**

Mossiae—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-15.00**

Mossiae var. Alba—Flowers pure white. Lip with a deep yellow throat. **1 lead. 4 bulbs 35.00**

Mossiae var. Delicata—Light lilac colorings. Very distinct. **4 bulbs 12.50**

Mossiae var. Grandiflora—One of the largest of the Mossiae. **4-5 bulbs 20.00**

Mossiae var. Mrs. Butterworth—Reputed the finest of the type. **4 bulbs 50.00**

Mossiae var. Reineckiana—White sepals and petals. Colored lip as in type. **4 bulbs 25.00**

Mossiae Reineckiana, (Young's Variety)—Without question the finest of the Mossiae and a plant greatly sought after by the hybridists. Only one plant. **4 bulbs 150.00**

Percivaliana, (Venezuela)—Winter. (The Christmas Orchid). Flowers slightly smaller than Labiata. Sepals and petals rose. Frilled lip. Rich magenta crimson and tawny yellow colorings. Throat marked with crimson and gold. **4 bulbs 5.00**

Percivaliana—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-12.50**

Percivaliana—A few very fine marked varieties. **15.00-20.00**

Percivaliana Roeblingiana—White sepals and petals. Rose purple lip. (Rare). Only 1 plant. **40.00**

Schroederae, (Colombia)—Spring. The typical flowers are usually rosy lilac except for considerable orange yellow on the throat of the lip. They are very attractive and usually follow C. Trianae in flowering. **4 bulbs 5.00**

Schroederae—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-12.50**

Schroederae—A few fine selected types. **10.00-15.00**

Schroederae var. Alba—Pure white sepals and petals. Orange yellow in throat. **4 bulbs 35.00**

Skinneri, (Guatemala)—Spring. Resembling Bowringiana. Flowers 1-3" clustered on spikes. Rose purple with deeper colors on the lip. Many are made more attractive by a distinct sheen in the color of the flower. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Skinneri—A few larger and stronger plants. **10.00-15.00**

Skinneri var. Alba—Flowers pure, glistening white, some having purple markings in the lip and yellow eyes in the throat. **4 bulbs 25.00**

Speciosissima, (See Luedemanniana).

Trianae, (Colombia)—Winter. Probably the most satisfactory of the Cattleya species, as certain types flower from early winter through to spring. Flowers larger than Labiata and very variable as to color. Cattleya colored sepals and petals through to whites and very deep purple-crimsons. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Trianae—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-15.00**

Trianae var. Alba—Pure white with yellow in throat. **4 bulbs 35.00**

Trianae var. Autumnalis—A distinct early flowering type. **4 bulbs 10.00**

Trianae Amesiana—White with a large heliotrope colored lip. **25.00-40.00**

Trianae var. Atropurpurea—Exceptionally fine variety. Flowers almost entirely crimson. **4 bulbs 20.00**

Trianae var. Backhousiana—Deep blush on the ends of the petals. **4 bulbs 20.00**

Trianae var. Virginalis—White sepals and petals, with a mauve colored lip. **4-5 bulbs 20.00**

Walkeriana, (Brazil)—Winter. Dwarf habit. Fleshy, large flowers. Soft rose. Lip deeper. **4 bulbs 7.50**

Warneri, (Brazil)—Fall. Labiata section with flowers slightly larger. Deep rose, with a deep crimson lip. **1 lead. 4 bulbs 7.50**

Warscewiczii, (See Gigas).

(Note:—We also have special offerings in smaller plants and nice back bulb propagations at reduced prices.)



Cattleya Leda.

Lager & Hurrell

CATTLEYA HYBRIDS: See General Culture

<i>Adela</i> , (<i>Percivaliana</i> × <i>Trianae</i>).	4 bulbs	15.00
<i>Adula</i> , (<i>Bicolor</i> × <i>Hardyana</i>).	4 bulbs	15.00
<i>Alfred Dimmock</i> , (<i>Bowringiana</i> × <i>Lawrenciana</i>)—Very showy.	4 bulbs	20.00
<i>Alcorn</i> , (<i>Labiata</i> × <i>Sylvia</i>).	4 bulbs	12.50
<i>Alwynii Alba</i> , (<i>Enid Alba</i> × <i>Amabilis Alba</i>)—White sepals and petals.	4 bulbs	25.00
<i>Amabilis</i> , (<i>Labiata</i> × <i>Sylvia</i>).	5 bulbs	17.50
<i>Amabilis Alba</i> —White sepals and petals. Fine.	4 bulbs	25.00
<i>A. M. Nicholas</i> , (<i>Dinah</i> × <i>Hardyana</i>)—Well balanced. Dark.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
<i>Annette Alba</i> , (<i>Chocoensis Alba</i> × <i>Gigas F.M.B.</i>)—White sepals and petals.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
<i>Ardentissima</i> , (<i>Fabia</i> × <i>Petersii</i>).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
<i>Armainvillierense</i> , (<i>Mendeli</i> × <i>Gigas</i>).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
<i>Ballantineana</i> , (<i>Trianae</i> × <i>Gigas</i>)—A very showy Cattleya.	4-5 bulbs	12.50
<i>Ballantineana</i> —Stronger plants.		15.00-20.00
<i>Barbara Dane</i> , (<i>Labiata</i> × <i>Phoebe Snow</i>)—Very fine pure white.	4-5 bulbs	35.00
<i>Barbara Dane</i> —Several selected fine varieties.		40.00-75.00
<i>Bardic</i> , (<i>Carmen</i> × <i>Labiata</i>).	4-5 bulbs	12.50
<i>Boadicea</i> , (<i>Gaskelliana</i> × <i>Hardyana</i>).	4-5 bulbs	12.50
<i>Cappeii</i> , (<i>Trianae</i> × <i>Schroederae</i>).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
<i>Cassadagua</i> , (<i>Percivaliana</i> × <i>Tityus</i>).	4-5 bulbs	12.50
<i>Chapmani</i> , (<i>Bowringiana</i> × <i>Warneri</i>)—Nice and showy.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
<i>Cherokee</i> , (<i>Maggie Raphael</i> × <i>Ballantineana</i>).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
<i>Clotho</i> , (<i>Trianae</i> × <i>Enid</i>)—(Winter).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
<i>Clotho</i> —Selected varieties.		20.00
<i>Clotho Alba</i> —White sepals and petals.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
<i>Cooksoni</i> , (<i>Hardyana</i> × <i>Trianae</i>)—Fall.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
<i>Comet</i> , (<i>Dowiana</i> × <i>Warneri</i>)—Fall.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
<i>Corydon</i> , (<i>Trianae E. K.</i> × <i>Armainvillierense</i>)—Winter.	4-5 bulbs	20.00



Cattleya Hardyana.

Cybele, (Gaskelliana × Lueddemanniana)	—Spring.	
	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Cybele Alba —Fine entirely white flower. Spring.	4-5 bulbs	35.00
Cybele Alba —Several selected fine forms.	40.00-50.00	
Dionysius, (Fabia Alba × Gigas F.M.B.) —Fall.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Dionysius Alba —Fine, white sepals and petals. Colored lip variety.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Donald McKenzie, (Hardyana × Miss Williams) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Donald McKenzie —Fine variety. Sepals and petals nearly white.	25.00	
Dorothy Tucker, (Fabia × Princess Royal) —Late fall.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Dupreana, (Warneri × Gigas) —Fall. Fine large flowers.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Dupreana Alba —White sepals and petals.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Dusseldorfi Undine —Fine pure white of Intermedia parentage. Spring.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Edithiae Alba, (Suzanne Hye × Trianae Alba) —Fine pure white. Spring.	4-5 bulbs	35.00
Edithiae Alba —Several selected fine varieties.		50.00-60.00
Eleanore, (Hardyana × Gigas F.M.B.) —Late spring. Fine bold flower.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Eleanore Alba —White sepals and petals. Fine forms.		25.00
Eleanore Alba —Several selected fine varieties.		35.00
Enid, (Mossiae × Gigas) —Winter and various. One of the best for show purposes.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Enid —Selected types in fine varieties.		17.50-35.00
Enid Alba —Fine white sepal and petal type.	4-5 bulbs	35.00
Enid Cowan's Variety —Very fine white sepal and petal type.	4-5 bulbs	40.00
Empress Frederick, (Dowiana × Mossiae) —Late spring.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Evelyn Sander, (Trianae Alba × Undine) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Euclid, (A. Dimmock × Maggie Raphael) —Fall and winter.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Fabia, (Dowiana × Labiata) —Late fall. Fine type.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Fabia —Selected fine, light varieties.	4-5 bulbs	15.00-20.00
Fabia —Selected fine, dark varieties.	4-5 bulbs	15.00-25.00
Fabia var. Summit —Magnificent large, dark type. One only.	4 bulbs	50.00
Fabia × Bowringiana —Late fall.	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Fabianid, (Fabia × Enid) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Falco, (Dowiana × Dupreana) —Fall.	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Florence W. Dalton, (Cooksoni × Fabia) —Fall and winter. A fine dark hybrid.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Florence W. Dalton —A few dark, selected types.		20.00-30.00
General Russky, (Amabilis × Dowiana) —Late spring.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
George Ciejka, (Roger Sander × Trianae Edgar Knight) —Winter-spring.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
George Ciejka —Several fine varieties.	4-5 bulbs	20.00-25.00
George Ciejka —Outstanding fine variety. One only.	4 bulbs	35.00
Gigas, (Syn. Warscewiczii) —See Cattleya Species.		
Gildeni, (Hardyana × Maggie Raphael) —Fall-winter.	4-5 bulbs	15.00



Cattleya Hardyana Alba.

CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—(Cont'd.)

H. A. Astlett, (Fabia × Pretoria)—Fall-winter.

4-5 bulbs 12.50

H. A. Astlett—Selected variety. One only. 4 bulbs 20.00

Hardyana (Cattleya Species for complete listing).

Harold, (Gaskelliana × Gigas)—Spring.

4-5 bulbs 12.50

Harold—Larger and stronger plants.

15.00-20.00

Harold—Several selected fine varieties.

4-5 bulbs 25.00-30.00

Harold Alba—Fine white sepal and petal form. Only one. 4 bulbs 35.00

Harold var. Gigantea—The finest of the colored types. 4 bulbs 35.00

Harrisoniae—(See Cattleya Species).

Hesperus, (Enid × Hardyana)—A fine bold dark flower. Fall and various.

4-5 bulbs 20.00

Hesperus—Several fine selected varieties.

4-5 bulbs 25.00

H. S. Leon, (Schroederæ × Gigas)—A fine free flowering type. Spring.

4-5 bulbs 15.00

H. S. Leon—Selected types.

4-5 bulbs 20.00-25.00

Intermedia and Alba—(See Cattleya Species).

Intertexta, (Mossiae × Warneri)—A fine spring flower. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Intertexta—Selected types. 17.50-25.00

Intertexta var. Juliette—Fine white sepal and petal type. 4 bulbs 35.00

Jocaste, (Mossiae × Schoroederae)—Spring.

4-5 bulbs 12.50

Judah, (Hardyana × Lord Rothschild)—Late spring. 4-5 bulbs 20.00

King George, (Dowiana × Triumphans)—Yellow. Late spring. 4-5 bulbs 25.00-35.00

King George—Selected fine variety.

4 bulbs 50.00

Kitty Wren, (Fabia × Gaskelliana)—Fine free flowering. Spring. 4-5 bulbs 17.50

Kitty Wren—Few selected types.

4-5 bulbs 20.00-25.00

Labiata—(See Cattleya Species).

Lady Alexander Alba, (Amabilis × Fabia)—White sepals and petals. Late spring. 4-5 bulbs 22.50

Lawrenceana—(See Cattleya Species).

Leda, (Dowiana × Percivaliana)—Very dark types. Winter. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Leda—Several selected fine varieties.

4-5 bulbs 17.50-25.00

Leda var. Summit Belle—Only one. Beautiful shape. 4 bulbs 35.00

Leda × Delight—A nice flower running from yellows to bronzes. 4-5 bulbs 25.00

Leda × Delight—Selected types.

4-5 bulbs 30.00-45.00

Lobata—(See Cattleya Species).

Loddigesii—(See Cattleya Species).

Lord Rothschild, (Dowiana × Gaskelliana)—Very strong grower and free flowering hybrid. Fine large flowers. Late spring and summer. Very showy. 4-5 bulbs 20.00

Lord Rothschild—Very fine variety, huge flowers, well colored. 4 bulbs 30.00

Luedemanniana—(See Cattleya Species).

Luegeæ, (Dowiana Rosita × Enid)—A very fine dark hybrid. 4-5 bulbs 20.00

Maggie Raphael, (Dowiana × Trianae)—Late fall and winter. 4-5 bulbs 20.00

Maggie Raphael—Selected types. 4-5 bulbs 25.00



Cattleya.

Lager & Hurrell

CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—(Cont'd.)

Maggie Raphael Alba	Fine white sepals and petals.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Maggie Raphael Alba	Selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	30.00-35.00
Maude M. Condon, (Cappai \times Labiata Alba)	Very fine pure white.	
	4 bulbs	50.00
Maude M. Condon	Outstanding fine variety. Only one.	
		75.00
Mantinii, (Bowringiana \times Dowiana)	Showy hybrid. Fall.	
	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Mantinii	Selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00-20.00
Margaret Purcell, (Mabel Alba \times Mrs. Myra Peters Alba)	—A very fine pure white type.	
	4-5 bulbs	30.00-50.00
Marjorie, (Ballantineana \times Labiata)	Very fine large.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Marjorie	Few selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00-30.00
Marliata, (Labiata \times Marriottiae).		
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Maxima	(See Cattleya Species).	
Mendelii	(See Cattleya Species).	
Merope, (Trianae \times Fabia)	Winter-spring. Fine.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Merope	Stronger and larger plants.	
		20.00-25.00
Miss Kemp, (Bowringiana \times Fabia)	Fine, showy medium flower.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Miss Kemp	Very fine type.	
	4 bulbs	25.00
Miss Williams, (Gaskelliana \times Harrisoniae)	Spring.	
	4-5 bulbs	12.50
Moira, (Fabia \times Mantinii)	Fine dark showy flower.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Moira	Few selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	17.50-25.00
Monarch, (Empress Frederick \times Trianae var Monarch).	Very fine dark hybrid.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Mossiae	(See Cattleya Species).	
Mount Royal, (Enid \times Maggie Raphael)	Good bold flower.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Mount Royal	Selected fine types.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-25.00
Mount Royal Alba	Fine white sepals and petals.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-35.00
Mrs. James Watson, (Maggie Raphael Alba \times Trianae The Queen).		
	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Mrs. J. W. Whitley, (Bowringiana \times Hardyana Alba).		
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Myra Peters Alba, (Gaskelliana Alba \times Warneri Alba)	—One of the finest of the pure whites.	
	4 bulbs	50.00
Myra Peters Alba	Exceptionally fine variety.	
	4 bulbs	75.00
Nutley Alba, (Harold Alba \times Hardyana Alba)	White sepals and petals.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Osta, (Octave Doin \times Syros)	A fine large flower.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Percivaliana	(See Cattleya Species).	
Peetersi, (Hardyana \times Labiata)	Fall.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Peetersi	Selected fine varieties.	
	4 bulbs	17.50-25.00
Perena, (Peter \times Rene du Brucq)	Fall-winter.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Perena	Selected fine varieties.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-25.00
Phoebe Snow, (Cappai \times Luedemanniana)	Pure white.	
	4 bulbs	40.00
Portia, (Bowringiana \times Labiata)	Very showy.	
	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Portia	Selected fine varieties.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00-25.00
Portia Coerulea	Fine blue type. Only one.	
	4 bulbs	45.00

Princess, (Trianae \times Luedemannia)	—Very fine.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Princess	Several selected fine types.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Princess Royal Alba, (Fabia \times Hardyana)	White sepals and petals. Fine.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Princess Royal Alba	Several selected fine varieties.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00-30.00
Priscilla Alba, (Enid \times Luedemannia)	Fine white sepal and petal hybrid. Winter and various.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Priscilla Alba	Several selected fine types.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00-35.00
Quibo, (Dowiana \times Miss Williams).		
	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Remy Chollet, (Monarch \times Trianae)	Winter. One of the finest and most showy of Trianae crosses.	
	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Remy Chollet	A few selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	30.00-40.00
Remy Chollet	The finest type. Only one.	
	4 bulbs	100.00
R. M. Cadwallader Jr., (Dupreana \times Sylvia)	A fine bold dark flower. Late spring and summer.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
R. M. Cadwallader Jr.	A few selected types.	
	4-5 bulbs	17.50-25.00
Santa Monica, (Lord Rothschild \times Mendelii)	Spring.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Schilleriana	(See Cattleya Species).	
Schroederæ	(See Cattleya Species).	
Skinneri	(See Cattleya Species).	
Sylvia, (Dowiana \times Fabia)	Summer.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Sylvia var. Alba	A good white petal and sepal form.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-25.00
Timmendaqua, (Ballantineana \times Fabia)	Good large dark.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Timmendaqua	Larger and stronger plants.	
		17.50-20.00
Tityus, (Enid \times Octave Doin)	Free flowering. Spring.	
	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Trimos, (Trianae \times Mossiae)	Spring. Free flowering.	
	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Trimos	Several selected varieties.	
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-25.00
Triumphans, (Dowiana \times Rex)	A very fine type of this good yellow with Dowiana lip. Only one plant.	
		60.00
Velutina	(See Cattleya Species).	
Veriflora, (Labiata \times Trianae)	Winter.	
	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Warneri	(See Cattleya Species).	
White Empress, (Irene \times Trianae Alba)	Pure white form. One of the best of the Albinos. Early spring.	
	4-5 bulbs	35.00
White Empress	A few selected fine varieties.	
	4-5 bulbs	40.00-75.00

(Note:—Write for special offerings of smaller plants and nice propagated pieces.)

CHYSIS

Best potted in pans or baskets with plenty of drainage. Compost $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda fibre and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss. Requires plenty of water when growing and a warm house. When growth is finished remove to cooler location and keep rather dry until new growth is starting. They are not suitable for cut flower purposes.

Aurea, (Venezuela)—Spring. 3-6 flowers on a spike. Sepals and petals brownish yellow with crimson in lip.

3.4 bulbs 10.00

Bractescens, (Peru)—Spring. 5-8 flowers, the largest of the genus. Wax white with yellowish lip and crimson markings. Fragrant.

3.4 bulbs 10.00



Coelogyne Cristata.

CIRRHOPELALUM

Mostly of Botanical interest with flowers remarkable for their structure and closely allied to *Bulbophyllum*. The culture and compost is similar.

Guttulatum, (India)—Various. Yellow-green flowers speckled with purple and purple lip. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Medusae—(See *Bulbophyllum*).

Picturatum, (Malaya)—Various. 2" flowers greenish yellow spotted with crimson. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Refractum, (Burma)—Winter. Yellowish with red. Lip spotted with red. **5-6 bulbs 7.50**

COELOGYNE

A remarkably interesting genus which should be included in every collection. With the exception of *Massangeana*, *Dayana*, etc., they should be potted with a compost of $\frac{3}{4}$ osmunda and $\frac{1}{4}$ sphagnum moss. Good drainage is essential and an abundance of water while growing. When growth is finished, remove to a cooler house or position and give less water while resting. *C. Pandurata*, The Green Orchid, from Borneo, is one of the most striking.

Asperata, (Borneo)—Late spring. Long drooping racemes with flowers about 3" across. Cream yellow. Yellow lip veined with brown and orange. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Asperata—Larger and stronger plants. **10.00-12.50**

Barbata, (Assam)—Winter. Erect spikes about 12". Flowers 3" across. White lip with very dark brown hairs. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Barbata—Larger plants. **7.50-10.00**

Burfordense, (Asperata × Pandurata)—A hybrid with green sepals and petals and brown lip. The colors not as deep or striking as those in *C. Pandurata*. A very good grower. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**



Coelogyna Massangeana.



Coelogyne Lactea.

COELOGYNE—(Cont'd.)

Cristata, (India) —Winter-spring. Spikes 3-8 large, 3" white flowers. Yellow in lip. This variety does best in an all around cooler position.	4-5 inch pots	5.00
Cristata —Larger plants up to 10" pots.		7.50-15.00
Dayana, (Borneo) —Spring. Pendent spikes 2-3' long, many flowered. Sepals and petals straw color, lighter lip striped with deep brown. Flowers about 2" across.		
	5-6 bulbs	7.50
Dayana —Larger and stronger plants.		10.00-15.00
Fimbriata, (Assam) —Late spring. Flowers same color as Flaccida but not as large and only about 3 to each spike.		
	5" pot	5.00
Flaccida, (North India) —Spring. A beautiful little Coelogyne. 7-12 flowers about 1½" on the spikes. Whitish with yellow and faint red in lip.	4-5 bulbs	5.00
Lactea, (Burma) —Summer. (Syn. Huettneriana). Resembles Flaccida. The flowers are more closely set and it is a very lovely little plant.		
	4-5 bulbs	5.00
Lactea —Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
Lawrenceana, (Annam) —Spring. Very striking. 1-2 flowers on erect spikes. Flowers about 4" across. Buff yellow. Large lip with white, orange and yellow. Several fimbriated keels in lip.		
	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Massangeana, (Assam) —Various. 1-2' spikes with many 2½" flowers. Light straw yellow with chocolate lip. Yellow veins with white and yellow crests. A lovely thing in flower.		
	4-5 bulbs	5.00
Massangeana —Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
Mooreana, (Annam) —Various. Pure white with yellow in lip. Rare and very beautiful. Likes cool treatment.		
	4 bulbs	10.00
Pandurata, (Borneo) —Summer. The handsomest of the Coelogynes. Commonly termed the "Black Orchid" because of its very dark brown lip. Large flowers with clear green sepals and petals. Very striking. A Pandurata should be included in every collection. Likes considerable temperature all year and does not want a long rest.		
	2-3 bulbs	7.50
Pandurata —A few larger plants.		10.00-15.00
Pandurata —Several strong specimens.		
	4-5 bulbs	20.00-30.00

Rhodeana, (Burma)—Summer and fall. (Syn. Rossiana). Erect spikes 7 and more flowered. Sepals and petals white. Lip white with yellow and brown-red. Flowers about 2" across.

4-5 bulbs **5.00**

Sparsa, (Borneo)—Spring. Very pretty dwarf growing producing an abundance of sprays.

5-6 bulbs **7.50**

Speciosa, (Java)—Various. Large flowers with straw yellow colorings with browns and whites.

5-6 bulbs **5.00**

Tomentosa, (Borneo)—Summer. Like Massangeana but smaller. Light orange-red flowers with a little white in lip. Pendent racemes.

5-6 bulbs **7.50**

Tomentosa—Larger plants.

10.00

CORYANTHES

Resembling Stanhopeas and requiring similar culture but should have a warmer temperature. Do well with Dendrobiums and other heat and light loving plants.

Bungerothii, (Venezuela)—Spring and summer. Large flowers. Whitish green dotted with red-purples. Large yellow hood marked with red-brown.

3-4 bulbs **10.00**

Macrantha, (Caracas)—Spring and summer. Yellow spotted with purple.

3-4 bulbs **10.00**

CYMBIDIUM

One of the finest, most satisfactory and useful of all Orchids, both for cutting, exhibition and decorative purposes. The long, (sometimes five feet) upright, arching spikes with their many large flowers having probably the largest color range of any genera, make this family one to be much desired in all orchid collections. Their ease of growing makes it possible for anyone to grow them successfully. An added feature is the unusual lasting qualities of their flowers. On the plant a spike of flowers will last for well over two months, and we have kept them as a cut spray in good condition for six weeks.

As a potting compost we recommend the use of only a good osmunda fibre with plenty of drainage. They are cool growers and like a temperature of between fifty and sixty degrees, and when growing demand plenty of water. In the fall when the growths are about completed, water should gradually be withheld until the flower spikes appear at the base of the bulbs, at which time watering may be again increased until after the flowers have been cut. Pot early in the spring except for the late spring flowering types where we recommend the plants be potted immediately after flowering. We have had a great deal of success growing our Cymbidiums out of doors from early spring until late fall in a slat house. In doing this, it is necessary that the plants be placed upon a well-drained bed of stone, cinders, etc., and of course, being outside they will require more water and syringing as they naturally dry out faster. Some authorities recommend a light feeding of weak cow manure water while the plants are growing, and although we have tried this method we could see no marked difference in the size of spikes when flowered.

We usually have a quantity of small nice propagated plants and seedling in Cymbidiums to grow on, at correspondingly lower prices than those listed for the flowering size stock, also fine strong specimens, prices of which we will be glad to furnish on request.

Alexanderi, (Eburneo-Lowianum × Insigne Sanderi)—Spring. One of the most popular of the pinks.

3-4 bulbs **15.00**

Alexanderi—Stronger plants.

17.50-25.00

Alexanderi × Moira × Traceyanum—A very nice hybrid.

3-4 bulbs **17.50**

Alexanderi × Roseum × Ceres—Fine colors and good grower.

3-4 bulbs **17.50**

CYMBIDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Aloifolium, (Burma) —Spring. Pendulous racemes 12-18". Light yellow flowers with band of dull purple.	
	3-4 bulbs 7.50
Aloifolium —Stronger plants.	10.00
Araby, (Grandiflorum × Pres. Wilson) —Spring. A fine hybrid of brown shadings veined with gold.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Bay Ridge, (Pauwelsii × Vesta) —Late spring. Good pink, fine large flowers.	
	3-4 bulbs 25.00
Beatrice, (Parentage unknown) —A very pleasing spike.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Beryl, (Lowianum × Pauwelsii) —Very prettily marked with bright coloring.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Brugense, (I. Sanderi × Cooperi) —Good spike. Spring.	
	3-4 bulbs 12.50
Bullfinch, (Alexanderi × Garnet) —Winter.	
	3-4 bulbs 12.50
Butterfly, (I. Sanderi × Lowio-Grandiflorum) —A very fine form some being entirely canary yellow. Spring.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Butterfly —Stronger plants.	17.50-30.00
Butterfly —A few selected types.	25.00-35.00
Capella, (Pauwelsii × Wiganianum) —Our type is very fine, being good pink over a yellow-flesh with fine spikes.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Capella var. Summit —A very fine colored large flower.	
	50.00
Ceres, (I'Ansonii × I. Sanderi) —One of the finest of the deep pinks. We have several varieties of this.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Ceres —Stronger plants.	25.00-35.00
Ceres —Several fine selected types.	25.00-50.00
Ceres var. Verulam —A very fine type. Only one.	
	4 bulbs 40.00
Corona, (Lowianum × Schlegelii) —Fine blending colors.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Corona —Exceptionally fine type.	3-4 bulbs 25.00
Delice, (Moira × Traceyanum) —Very pleasing flowers.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Devonianum, (Assam) —Spring. Long pendent racemes many flowered. Olive green with light crimson spots, lip dark purple-crimson.	
	3-4 bulbs 7.50
Diana, (Eburneo-Lowianum × Pauwelsii) —Winter-spring.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Diana var. Mary Pickford —Considered one of the finest Cymbidiums in cultivation. Only one.	
	4 bulbs 75.00
Doreen, (Doris × Pauwelsii) —Fall, winter-spring. Very nice, running to yellow and browns.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Doreen —Stronger plants.	17.50-25.00
Doris, (I. Sanderi × Traceyanum) —Winter-spring.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Doris —Stronger plants.	17.50-25.00
Dotteral, (Gottianum × I'Ansonii) —Winter.	
	3-4 bulbs 12.50
Dryad, (I. Sanderi × Parishi Sanderi) —Winter.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00
Dryad —Stronger plants.	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Dryad, Westonbirt Variety —Very fine type.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Dryad, Westonbirt Variety —Stronger plants.	25.00
Eagle, (Alexanderi × Gottianum) —Fine large flower.	
	3-4 bulbs 20.00
Eagle —Very fine selected type, pure white except for faint rose blush. Only one plant.	
	4 bulbs 50.00
Egret, (Gottianum × Pauwelsii) —Yellow shadings. Spring-winter.	
	3-4 bulbs 15.00

Egret—A few selected varieties. 20.00-25.00

Ensifolium, (Assam)—Summer. Erect spikes, yellow green flowers with purple veins, lip with purple brown.

3-4 bulbs 7.50

Erica Sander, (Grandiflorum × Pauwelsii)—Fine.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Excelsior × Ceres—A very nice colored hybrid.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Felicity, (Delise × Swallow)—Yellows and browns, Spring.

3-4 bulbs 20.00

Fernley Sander, (Ceres × Lowi-Grandiflorum)—Spring.

3-4 bulbs 20.00

Findleysonianum, (Malaya)—Summer. Long pendent racemes. Many flowered, brown-red, lip deep red, with yellow and white markings.

3-4 bulbs 10.00

Frances Barbour—A very nice hybrid running to whites.

3-4 bulbs 20.00

Frances Barbour—Selected fine variety.

25.00

Garnet, (Pauwelsii × Seemew)—Very nice medium flower.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Gottianum, (Eburneum × Insigne).

3-4 bulbs 12.50

Grandiflorum, (Sikkim)—Winter and spring. Large flowers on good spikes. Sepals and petals green, lip yellowish spotted with red and crimson-purple.

3-4 bulbs 20.00

Guillemot, (Elfin × Pauwelsii).

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Holfordianum, (Eburneum × Grandiflorum)—Good spikes.

3-4 bulbs 12.50

I'Ansonii, (Burma)—Winter-spring. Handsome large flowers.

3-4 bulbs 35.00

Insigne, (Annam)—Winter-spring. Whitish suffused with rose-lilac spotted with crimson-red.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Insigne—Stronger plants.

17.50-35.00



Cymbidium.

Lager & Hurrell

CYMBIDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Ivory Wings, (<i>Gottianum</i> × <i>Woodhansianum</i>)—Winter.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Lowianum, (<i>Burma</i>)—Early spring. Large flowers, yellowish green. Lip cream bordered with crimson-red.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Lowianum—Only one very fine variety.	30.00
Lowi-Schroderae—Good spikes and colorings.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Miranda, (<i>Alexanderi</i> × <i>Lowio-Grandiflorum</i>)—Spring.	
3-4 bulbs	17.50
Moira, (<i>Pauwelsii</i> × <i>Traceyanum</i>)—One of the most popular and one of the best growers in this family.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Moira—Stronger plants.	17.50-25.00
Nancy Harte, (<i>Delice</i> × <i>I. Sanderi</i>)—Very variable running from deep strawberry to straw shadings. All flowers large and well formed with good spikes.	
3-4 bulbs	20.00
Nancy Harte—Stronger plants.	22.50-50.00
Nancy Harte var. Helen Dryden—An outstanding variety of this excellent cross. Only one plant. Spring.	50.00
Pamela, (<i>Alexanderi</i> × <i>Delice</i>)—A very fine golden brown type.	
3-4 bulbs	20.00
Pamela var. Sunset—Glowing golden peach with yellow shading.	50.00
Pauwelsii, (<i>I. Sanderi</i> × <i>Lowianum</i>)—Spring. Without doubt the most popular of all Cymbidiums. Good strong growers with marvelous spikes of flowers ranging from good yellows to browns, with crimson in lip. Every Cymbidium collection should include a Pauwelsii.	
3-4 bulbs	12.50
Pauwelsii—Stronger plants.	15.00-25.00
Pauwelsii—A few fine selected types.	25.00-35.00

Penelope, (<i>Eburneo-Lowianum</i> × <i>Lowio Grandiflora</i>)—A very pleasing hybrid.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Petrel, (<i>Garent</i> × <i>Pauwelsii</i>)—Spring.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Pipit, (<i>Gottianum</i> × <i>Miranda</i>)—Spring and winter.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Plover, (<i>L. Grandiflorum</i> × <i>Pauwelsii</i>)—Good spikes.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Pollux, (<i>E. Lowianum</i> × <i>Wiganianum</i>)—Spring.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Schlegelii, (<i>I. Sanderi</i> × <i>Wiganianum</i>)—A very pleasing hybrid running to peach shadings. Spring.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Schlegelii—Stronger plants.	17.50-30.00
Swallow, (<i>Alexanderi</i> × <i>Pauwelsii</i>)—Winter and spring.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Sybil, (<i>Eburneum</i> × <i>Pauwelsii</i>)—Spring. Very variable.	
3-4 bulbs	15.00
Sybil var. Aureum—Pure white, slight rose flush.	
3-4 bulbs	25.00
Sybil var. Col. Lindburgh—Awarded a Silver Medal. Pure white. Only one plant.	
3 bulbs	50.00
Sybil var. Roseum—Rose shadings.	
3-4 bulbs	20.00
Titania, (<i>Roseum</i> × <i>I. Sanderi</i>)—Fine large flower.	
3-4 bulbs	20.00
Traceyanum, (<i>Burma</i>)—Autumn. Strong grower with fine spikes of yellow suffused with brown with interrupted lines of crimson. Lip yellow and cream white spotted and striped with crimson.	
4-5 bulbs	10.00
Traceyanum—Stronger plants.	12.50-25.00
Wiganianum, (<i>Giganteum</i> × <i>Mastersi</i>)—Winter.	
4-5 bulbs	12.50
Winter Cheer—Christmas. Resembles Traceyanum only lighter colorings.	
3-4 bulbs	12.50
Winter Cheer—Stronger plants.	15.00-25.00
Yellow Hammer, (<i>Gottianum</i> × <i>Lowianum</i>)—Fine yellow type.	
3-4 bulbs	50.00

(Note:—See listings on seedlings and special offerings.)

CYPRIPEDIUM: "Lady Slipper Orchid"

A very large satisfactory family of showy, unique and multi-colored varieties. They are, without a doubt, the easiest of all orchids to grow and with very little care and attention will thrive wonderfully well. The flowers, with the exception, possibly, of Cymbidium, will outlast any other orchid that we know of, as a cut flower or on the plant. Their range of color is very large, varying from whites on through yellows and greens, to the most brilliant scarlet and deep purples.

Their cultural requirements are very simple and we divide the class Cypripedium into three groups: The Insigne and its hybrid group; the mottled leaved or warmer group; and the Selenepidiums. The two former groups are natives of the East while the Selenepidium is a native of South America. The treatment of Selenepidiums is very similar to that of the exotic Cyp. The Insigne group and its hybrids like a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ good osmunda and $\frac{1}{3}$ strong, live sphagnum moss, with plenty of good crocks for drainage. They are not the heat lovers that the mottled leaf type are and require a considerable shade. When growing they demand plenty of water with frequent syringing of the foliage. A Cypripedium should never be allowed to go quite dry. In the fall and early winter when the flower buds begin to appear in the center of the growth, it is advisable to stop syringing and cut down on the water, and gradually diminish the amount until after the flowers are cut. More light is also required from fall through the winter. They do like light, but one must be careful as too much may burn or yellow the foliage. This same holds true with plants kept in a water logged state, therefore the importance of good

Cypripedium Mrs. Carl Holmes.

drainage is apparent. This class of Cyps, likes to be re-potted (only when necessary) in the spring, before their new growths are too far advanced. The mottled leaved variety like a warmer, more shaded position and we recommend a straight compost of a good, clean brown osmunda and pot sizes not as large as in the Insigne class. The Selenepidiums will do very well potted in straight osmunda fibre and requires more light through the fall and winter in order to make good flowering growths.

Acme, (Nitens × Bessie K. Pitcher).	3 growths	5.00
Acme.	4 growths	7.50
Actaeus, (Insigne × Leeicum).	3 growths	5.00
Actaeus Langleyensis, (Insigne Sanderae × Leeicum).	3 growths	5.00
Actaeus Langleyensis.	4 growths	7.50
A. De Lairesse, (Curtisii × Rothschildianum).	2 growths	5.00
Airlee, (Albert Fisher var Nellie Pitt × Upton Gem).	2-3 growths	15.00
Albertianum, (I. Wallacei × Spicerianum).	2-3 growths	3.50
Albertianum.	4 growths	5.00
Albertianum Superbum.	2-3 growths	5.00
Albert Truffaut, (Harrisanum × Spicerianum).	2-3 growths	5.00
Alcibiades Illustris.	2 growths	5.00
Alcibiades Illustris.	3 growths	7.50
Alcides Superbum, (Leeicum × Monsieur de Curte).	2 growths	5.00
Alcides Superbum.	3 growths	7.50
Alcides, (Hirsutissimum × Insigne).	2-3 growths	7.50
Alcides, var C. G. Roebling.	2 growths	10.00
Alcides, var C. G. Roebling	3 growths	15.00
Alfred Dimmock, (Godseffianum × Druryi).	2 growths	5.00
Alfred Dimmock.	3 growths	7.50
Alice, (Stonei × Spicerianum).	2 growths	3.50
Amandum, (Insigne × Venustum).	2 growths	4.00
Archie Neill (Insigne × Leeicum) —Very fine Colorings as in Harefield Hall.	large. 2 growths	10.00
Archie Neill —Larger plants.		15.00
Artemis, (Dayanum × Swanianum).	2 growths	4.50
Artemis.	3 growths	5.00
Arthurianum, (Fairreanum × Insigne).	2-3 growths	5.00
Ashley, (Eurybiades × J. M. Black) —A fine large Cyp.	2 growths	15.00
Ashburtoniae, (Barbatum × Insigne).	2 growths	3.50
Atlantis Red Admiral, (Cardinal Mercier × Chloris) — Large flower. Very fine color.	2 growths	35.00
Aurem, (Nitens × Spicerianum).	2-3 growths	5.00
Aureum Hyeanum, (Nitens Sallieri Hyeanum × Spicerianum).	2 growths	10.00
Aureum Oedippe, (Nitens Sallieri Hyeanum × Spicerianum Mag.).	2 growths	7.50
Aureum Surprise, (Nitens Sallieri Hyeanum × Spicerianum).	2-3 growths	7.50
Aureum Surprise —Larger plants. Fine yellow.		10.00-15.00
Aureum Virginalis, (Nitens Sallieri Hyeanum × Spicerianum).	2-3 growths	7.50
Baldur, (G. F. Moore × Niobe).	2 growths	15.00
Baldwinii, (Charlesworthii × Lord Wolmer).	2 growths	12.50
Ballet Girl —Very showy.	2 growths	15.00



Cypripedium Nena.

Barbatum, (India)—Early spring. Dorsal sepal, green at base. White flushed with purple. Petals black wharted on upper edges with purple suffusion. Pouch, brown purple.

2-3 growths 10.00

Baron Harefield, (I. Harefield Hall × The Baron).	2 growths	15.00
Beatrice, (Boxalli × Lowii).	2 growths	5.00
Beatrice.	3 growths	7.50
Bedfordiae, (Actaeus var Revoluta × Shogun) —A fine bold flower.	2 growths	20.00
Bedouin, (Lord Wolmer × Swallow).	2 growths	15.00
Beekmani × Mons. de Curte.	3 growths	10.00
Bellatulum, (Siam) —Various. Dwarf habit. Flowers creamy white spotted with purple. Lip egg shaped and also spotted.	2 growths	10.00
Beryl West Point var., (Beekmani × Mrs. Wm. Mostym).	2 growths	7.50
Beryl West Point.	3 growths	10.00
Birkdelense, (I. Harefield Hall × Thalia Mrs. Wellsley).	2 growths	20.00
Bisham, (Hera × Odin) —Fine large flowers.	2 growths	20.00
Black Prince, (Hera × Rothschildianum).	2 growths	15.00
Boxalli, (Burma) —Winter.	2-3 growths	5.00
Boxalli var. Attratum —Very fine.	2 growths	10.00
Boxalli × Thomsoni.	2 growths	7.50
Buckingham, (Maisie × Warrior) —Very fine.	2 growths	15.00
Burston, (Chloris × Mem. F. M. Ogilvie) —Very fine.	2 growths	25.00
Chamberlainianum, (New Guinea).	2 growths	10.00

Lager & Hurrell

CYPRIPEDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Chieftain, (Chardmoore × J. M. Black)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	30.00	
Chrysostom, (Christopher × Pryanus)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	35.00	
Chrysostom Aime Moore × Olympus.	2 growths	25.00	
Chrysostom var Phyllis—Exceptionally fine. Only 1. Nice plant.		50.00	
Clarion, (Cappa Magna × Eurybiades)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	30.00	
Corsair, Holfords var., (Niobe × Nitens).			
	2-3 growths	20.00	
Coriolanus, (Cardinal Mercier × Mme. A. Fevrier).			
	2 growths	20.00	
Crossianum, (Insigne × Venustum).	3-4 growths	7.50	
Crossianum × Nitens.	4-5 growths	5.00	
Curtmani Magnificum, Lows variety, (Mons. de Curte × Beekmanni).			
	3 growths	10.00	
Cyclops Superbum, (Actaeus × Fulshawense)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	25.00	
Daisy Barclay, (Godfroyae × Rothschildianum).			
	2-3 growths	5.00	
Dictune—Very fine.			
	2 growths	25.00	
Doris Stanton, (Goliath × Pryanus).	2 growths	35.00	
Duchess, (Aureum × Insigne).	3-4 growths	7.50	
Edzell, (Christopher × Golden Wren).	2 growths	25.00	
Euryandrum, (Barbatum × Stonei).	3-4 growths	5.00	
Euryades × Goliath.	2 growths	15.00	
Fantasia Grand Duke Nickolas, (Christopher × Duke Nicholas)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	30.00	
Frau Ida Brandt, (Io × Youngianum).	2 growths	15.00	
Fulshawense.			
	2 growths	5.00	
Fulshawense.			
	3 growths	7.50	
Gay Gordon—Very fine.			
	2-3 growths	7.50	
Gay Gordon.			
	4-5 growths	10.00	
Germinianum, (Hirsutissimum × Villosum).			
	2-3 growths	5.00	
Gertrude West, (Lady Philmoni × Robert Patterson).			
	2 growths	15.00	
Gigas, (Harrisanum Hibrum × Lawrenceanum).			
	2-3 growths	10.00	
Gigas var Corndean Hall.			
	2-3 growths	15.00	
Goliath, (I. Harefield Hall × Troilus Aime Moore)—Fine large flower.			
	2 growths	15.00	



Cypripedium Archie Neill.



Cypripedium I. Harefield Hall.

Greyhound, (Bingleyense × Lillie Mayall).			
	2 growths	15.00	
Hannibal, (Leeanum × Nitens).	2 growths	15.00	
Harrisanum, (Barbatum × Villosum).	2 growths	10.00	
Harrisanum G. S. Ball.			
	2 growths	15.00	
Harrisanum Superbum.			
	2 growths	15.00	
Harveyanum, (Leeanum × Stonei).	3-4 growths	5.00	
Haylebury, (Carola × Lawrie)—Very fine.			
	2 growths	40.00	
Haynaldianum, (Philippines)—Spring.	2 growths	7.50	
Hera, (Spicerianum × Villosum).	2-3 growths	5.00	
Hirsutissimum, (Assam)—Spring.	3-4 growths	7.50	
Hitchinsiae, (Charlesworthi × Insigne).			
	2-3 growths	5.00	
Hitchinsiae × Harefield Hall.	2-3 growths	5.00	
Horatio, (Aureum Virginialis × Leeatum Giganteum).			
	2 growths	15.00	
Horus, (Insigne Harefield Hall × Mem. Jerninghamiae).			
	2 growths	15.00	
Illum, (Golden Wren × Odin)—Yellow.			
	2 growths	20.00	
Insigne, (Assam)—Winter. Insigne and its varieties are the most popular and useful of the entire family, being very variable and easily grown.	4-5 growths	3.50	
Insigne.	6-8 growths	5.00	
Insigne—Larger plants.			7.50-10.00
I. Aureole—Yellow variety.	3-4 growths	5.00	
I. Balliae—Yellow variety.	3 growths	5.00	
I. Balliae Superbum—Yellow variety.	3 growths	7.50	
I. Berryanum.	2-3 growths	5.00	
I. Brightness—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	5.00	
I. Brightness—Larger plants.			7.50-10.00

CYPRIPEDIUM—(Cont'd.)

I. Brugense.	3 growths	5.00
I. Chantini.	2-3 growths	5.00
I. Chantini Lindeni—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Coulsonianum—Fine.	2-3 growths	5.00
I. Coulsonianum—Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
I. Dominianum—One of the finest.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Dominianum—Larger plants.		10.00-12.50
I. Dominianum × Spicerianum.	2-3 growths	10.00
I. Dorothy—Yellow variety.	3 growths	5.00
I. Harefield Hall—Probably the finest of the Insigne group.	2 growths	7.50
I. Harefield Hall—Larger and stronger plants.		10.00-20.00
I. Harefield Hall × Spicerianum.	2-3 growths	10.00
I. Harefield Hall × Spicerianum.	4-5 growths	15.00
I. Hurrellianum—Very distinct type.	3-4 growths	5.00
I. Hurrellianum—Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
I. Julius Roehrs.	2 growths	10.00
I. Lagerae—Very distinct.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Lagerae—Larger plants.		10.00-15.00
I. Laura Kimball—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Laura Kimball—Larger plants.		10.00
I. Lindenae.	3-4 growths	5.00
I. Luteoalbum.	3 growths	3.50
I. Luteoalbum.	4 growths	5.00
I. Lucianae—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	7.50

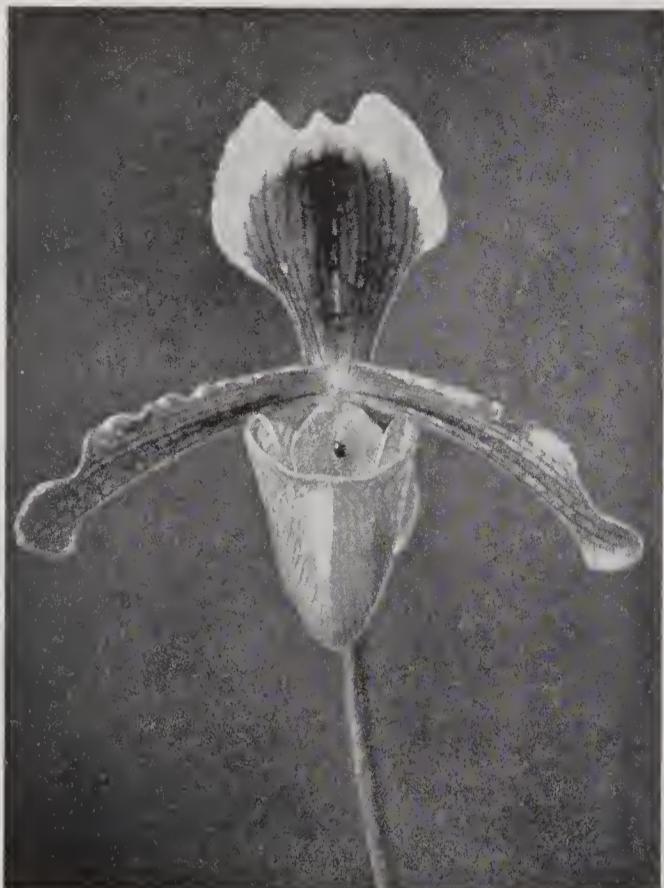


Cypripedium.



Cypripedium Rothschildiana.

I. Monarch × Nitens.	2-3 growths	5.00
I. Millie Dow.	2-3 growths	5.00
I. Mrs. B. G. Wilson.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Sanderae—Yellow variety. Very fine for late fall to Christmas flowers.	3 growths	5.00
I. Sanderae—Larger plants.		6.00-15.00
I. Sanderae × Laura Kimball—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	7.50
I. Westgatense—Yellow variety.	2-3 growths	3.50
I. Westgatense—Stronger plants.		4.00- 7.50
James O'Brien, (I. Harefield Hall × Monsieur de Curte).		
	2 growths	15.00
Juliet, (Mulatto × Swallow).	2 growths	15.00
Juno, (Callosum × Fairrieanum).	2 growths	10.00
King Arthur var Burgoyne, (Bingleyense × Mons. de Curte).	2 growths	15.00
King Arthur var Alexandrina.	2 growths	15.00
Kitty, (Swinburni × T. B. Haywood).	2 growths	10.00
Kevor, (Mem. F. M. Ogilvie × Prince Albert)—Very fine colorings.	2 growths	35.00
Lathamianum, (Spicerianum × Villosum).		
	3-4 growths	5.00
Lawrenceanum.	2-3 growths	7.50
Lebaudyeanum, (Haynaldianum × Philippinense).		
	2 growths	15.00
Leeeanum, (Spicerianum × I. Maulei).	2-3 growths	3.50
Leeeanum.	3-4 growths	5.00
Leeeanum—Larger and stronger plants.		6.00-12.50
Leeeanum Aureum.	3-4 growths	5.00
Leeeanum × Beeckmani.	2-3 growths	7.50
Leeeanum Clinkaberryanum—This grand cyp. stands unrivaled today for its charming beauty and distinction.		
	2-3 growths	7.50



Cypripedium L. Hurrellianum

CYPRIPEDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Leeanum Clinkaberryanum.	3-4 growths	10.00
Leeanum Dominianum.	2-3 growths	7.50
Leeanum Giganteum × Dominianum.	2 growths	10.00
Leeanum Grandiflorum.	2-3 growths	7.50
Leeanum × Harefield Hall.	2-3 growths	7.50
Leeanum × Harefield Hall × Spicerianum.	2-3 growths	7.50
Leeanum G. Fowler × Perseus.	2 growths	10.00
Leeanum Lutescens.	2-3 growths	5.00
Leeanum Lutescens.	4-5 growths	7.50
Leeanum Masereelianum.	2-3 growths	5.00
Leeanum Nigrum.	3-4 growths	5.00
Leeanum Pulchellum.	3-4 growths	5.00
Leeanum Roseum.	3-4 growths	7.50
L'Orme var. Rose, (Chloris × Gwen Hannen)—Fine colors.	2 growths	15.00
Lord Derby, (Rothschildianum × Superbiens).	1 growth	5.00
Lord Wolmer, (Hera × Leeanum)—Fine.	2 growths	15.00
Lucifer var. Westonbirt, (Hera × Niobe).	2 growths	20.00
Luridum Purpureum, (Lawrenceanum × Villosum).	2-3 growths	5.00
Lysander, (Chloris × Maisie)—Fine.	2 growths	15.00
Macaw, (Jura × Swallow)—Fine.	2 growths	15.00
Madame Albert Fevrier, (Germaine Opoix × Insigne).	2-3 growths	20.00
Mme. Gabrielle Noens, (Callosum × Spicerianum).	3 growths	10.00
Major Hanbury Carlisle, (Troilus × Smaragdinum)—One of the best.	2 growths	20.00
Major Hanbury Carlisle × Ogilvie the King.	2 growths	25.00
Makeda, (Charlotte Dillon × Lady Dillon)—Very fine.	2 growths	35.00

Marne, (Alcibiades × Beryl).	2-3 growths	15.00
Maudiae, (Callosum × Lawrenceanum).	2 growths	7.50
Maudiae—Stronger plants.		10.00-15.00
Maudiae Magnifica.	1-2 growths	10.00
Meigle, (Perseus × Robert Patterson)—Fine.	2 growths	15.00
Melrose, (Alcibiades × Atlantis)—Fine variety.	2 growths	15.00
Memphis var. Dictator, (Cardinal Mercier × Chrysostom).—Very fine type.	2 growths	50.00
Memoria F. M. Ogilvie the Premier, (Curtmanii × Pryanus)—Very fine.	2 growths	25.00
Memoria J. Walker, (Lady Dillon × Cardinal Mercier).—Very fine.	2 growths	30.00
Memoria H. J. Elwes, (Christopher × Satyr)—Fine variety.	2 growths	30.00
Mill Hill, (Artus × Lillie Mayall)—Very fine.	2 growths	30.00
Minos Lowi, (Arthurianum × Spicerianum).	3-4 growths	7.50
Minos Youngi, (Arthurianum × Spicerianum).	2 growths	7.50
Minotaur, (Hera × Nitens Leeeanum)—Very fine.	2 growths	20.00
Mons. de Curte × Clinkaberryanum.	2-3 growths	7.50
Mrs. Carl Holmes, (Gwen Hannen × Moonlight)—Fine yellow.	2 growths	15.00
Mrs. Charles Canham.	2-3 growths	5.00



Cypripedium.



Cypripedium I. Lagerae.

CYPRIPEDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Mrs. G. D. Owen, (<i>Superciliare</i> × <i>Villosum</i>). 2-3 growths	5.00
Nellie, (<i>Charlesworthi</i> × <i>Tonsum</i>). 2-3 growths	7.50
Nena, (<i>Christopher</i> × <i>Senator</i>)—Very fine. 2 growths	15.00
Nena, the Queen—Very fine type. 2 growths	75.00
Niobe, (<i>Fairieanum</i> × <i>Spicerianum Superbum</i>). 2-3 growths	7.50
Nitens, (<i>I. Maulei</i> × <i>Villosum</i>). 3 growths	5.00
Nitens Gravesianum. 3-4 growths	5.00
Odin, (<i>Antinous</i> × <i>Nitens Leeannum</i> var. <i>Becktoniae</i>)— Yellow. 2 growths	15.00
Odin × Doris Stanton. 2 growths	10.00
Olivia, (<i>Niveum</i> × <i>Tonsum</i>). 2-3 growths	7.50
Olympia, (<i>Nitens Sallieri Hyeanum</i> × <i>Spicerianum</i>)— Fine. 2 growths	15.00
Olympus, the Chairman, (<i>Alcibiades</i> × <i>Leeannum Clinkaberryanum</i>)—Very fine. 2 growths	35.00
Parishii, (<i>Moulmein</i>)—Summer. 2 growths	10.00
Pavoninum Inversum, (<i>Boxalli</i> × <i>Venustum</i>). 3-4 growths	5.00
Perseus, F.C.C. R.H.S., (<i>Alciabides</i> × <i>Lady Dillon</i>). 2 growths	15.00
Pitcherianum, (<i>Harrisianum</i> × <i>Spicerianum</i>). 2-3 growths	5.00
Priapus, (<i>Philippinense</i> × <i>Villosum</i>). 3-4 growths	5.00
Prince Albert var. Chardwar, (<i>Pryamus</i> × <i>Tommy Curte</i>)—Very fine. 2 growths	30.00
Queen Alexandra. 2-3 growths	12.50
Rosetti, (<i>I. Sanderae</i> × <i>Maudiae</i>). 2 growths	15.00
Rosetti, Goliath. 2-growth	20.00
Rothschildianum, (<i>New Guinea</i>)—Spring. 2 growths	15.00
Sallieri, (<i>Insigne</i> × <i>Villosum</i>). 3-4 growths	5.00
Sallieri Aureum. 3-4 growths	7.50
Sallieri Aureum × <i>I. Sanderae</i> . 3-4 growths	5.00
Sallieri Nigromaculatum. 2-3 growths	5.00

Sallieri Pictum.	3-4 growths	5.00
Sallieri Platypetalum.	2-3 growths	5.00
Satyr × Cardinal Mercier.	2 growths	15.00
Senator, (<i>Gladiator</i> × <i>Lord Wolmer</i> var. <i>Duke of Marlborough</i>). 2 growths	15.00	
Siebertianum, (<i>Dayanum</i> × <i>Insigne</i>). 2-3 growths	5.00	
St. Albans, (<i>Antigone</i> × <i>Harrisianum</i>). 3-4 growths	5.00	
St. Albans—Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
Stonei, (<i>Borneo</i>)—Autumn.	2-3 growths	15.00
The Gurka.	2 growths	15.00
Tonsum, (<i>Sumatra</i>)—Autumn.	2-3 growths	5.00
Tonso Arthurianum.	2-3 growths	5.00
Tonso Charlesworthi.	2-3 growths	5.00
Tonso-Mastersi.	2-3 growths	5.00
Tonso-Villosum.	2-3 growths	5.00
T. W. Abbott, (<i>Harri-Leeanum</i> × <i>Clinkaberryanum</i>). 2 growths	25.00	
Van Dyck, (<i>Hirsutissimum Hybrid</i> × <i>Mons. de Curte</i>). 2 growths	12.50	
Transvaal, (<i>Chamberlianum</i> × <i>Rothschildianum</i>). 2-3 growths	10.00	
Ville de Paris, (<i>I. Harefield Hall</i> × <i>Nitens</i>). 2-3 growths	10.00	
Viridissima Blenheimensis, (<i>Aureum</i> <i>Virginalis</i> × <i>Villosum Auriferum</i>). 2-3 growths	10.00	
W. H. Page, (<i>Boxalli</i> × <i>Niveum</i>)—Very fine. 2 growths	30.00	
W. W. Lunt, (<i>Boxalli</i> × <i>Insigne</i>). 2-3 growths	5.00	

(Note:—We also have special offerings of smaller plants at correspondingly lower prices which we will send upon request.)



Cypripedium Macaw.

CYPRIPEDIUM—Continued

Selenipedium Section:

These are so distinct in regard to habit of the plants, color and shape of the flowers, that they really form a separate group and we have listed them below, apart from the others. Many of them have long, ribbon-like petals, and all produce a number of flowers on tall scapes, one after the other. It is thus possible to have these plants in flower for a long time, for as soon as one flower drops, another takes its place.

Many are white, or nearly so; others are rose pink to purple in color, while some are green, suffused with yellow and purple. They are of the easiest culture and form handsome and stately subjects in the greenhouse or conservatory when in flower.

Albopurpureum, (*Schlismi* × *Dominianum*).

	2-3 growths	5.00
Brysa	—Large growths. One of the finest.	
	2-3 growths	7.50
Browni, (<i>Leucorrhodum</i> × <i>Longifolium</i> , var. <i>Magniflorum</i>).	2-3 growths	5.00
Browni	—Larger and stronger plants.	2-3 growths 10.00
Cunia, (<i>Longifolium</i> × <i>Stonei</i>).	3-4 growths	5.00
Conchiferum, (<i>Caricinum</i> × <i>Longifolium</i> var. <i>Hartwegii</i>).	3-4 growths	5.00
Calurum, (<i>Longifolium</i> × <i>Sedenii</i>).	3-4 growths	5.00
Calurum Rougieri.	2-3 growths	5.00
Cardinale.	2-3 growths	5.00



Group of Cypripediums.



Group of Selenipediums.

<i>Cleola</i> , (<i>Reticulatum</i> × <i>Schlismi Albiflorum</i>).	3-4 growths	5.00
<i>Dominianum</i> , (<i>Caricinum</i> × <i>Caudatum</i>).	4-5 growths	5.00
<i>Estoni</i> , (<i>Longifolium</i> × <i>Lindleyanum</i>).	2-3 growths	7.50
<i>Grande</i> , (<i>Caudatum</i> × <i>Longifolium</i>).	2-3 growths	5.00
<i>Leucorrhodum</i> , (<i>Roezli</i> × <i>Schlismi Albiflorum</i>).	2-3 growths	5.00
<i>Lindleyanum</i> .	2-3 growths	10.00
<i>Lindleyanum</i> × <i>C. Leucorrhodum</i> .	2-3 growths	15.00
<i>Magniflorum</i> .	2-3 growths	5.00
<i>Macrochilum Giganteum</i> , (<i>Caudatum</i> × <i>Grande</i>).	2-3 growths	10.00
<i>Mrs. W. A. Roebling</i> , (<i>Caudatum</i> × <i>Leucorrhodum</i>).	2-3 growths	5.00
<i>Nitidissimum</i> .	3-4 growths	7.50
<i>Penelaus</i> , (<i>Calurum</i> × <i>Caudatum</i>).	2-3 growths	5.00
<i>Perseus</i> , (<i>Sedenii Porphyreum</i> × <i>Lindleyanum</i>).	2-3 growths	10.00
<i>Roezli</i> .	2-3 growths	5.00

SELENIPEDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Schroederae, (Caudatum × Sedeni).	3-4 growths	5.00
Schroederae Splendens.	3-4 growths	5.00
Sedeni Candidulum, (Longifolium × Schlimi).	2-3 growths	5.00
Tenellum, (Longifolium Magnificum × Schlimi).	2-3 growths	5.00
Titanum, (Lindleyanum × Longifolium)—Large.	2-3 growths	15.00
Uranus, (Lindleyanum × Grande).	2-3 growths	15.00
Uranus—Very large.	3-4 growths	25.00
Urgandae, Graves var., (Lindleyanum × Roezli).	3-4 growths	15.00
Urgandae, Graves var.—Very large.	4-5 growths	20.00

(Note:—We also have strong specimen sizes in some of the above. Also smaller plants at lower prices. Quotations will be furnished upon request.)

CYRTOPODIUM

Punctatum, (The Cow's Horn Orchid), (South America)—		
Spring. Ample pot room is essential. Provide with good drainage and a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum. A warm temperature while growing, and when growth is completed, a long rest until new growths start in the spring. Long branching spikes, often over a hundred flowers. Greenish yellow, marked with red-brown. Very unusual and striking. Bulbs sometimes 2' in height.	3 bulbs	15.00
Punctatum—A few strong specimens.		25.00

DENDROBIUM

This is a large and varied genus distributed throughout the East from Ceylon through India, Burma, Assam, Maylasia, parts of China, Japan to the Philippines and Australia. Most of the species are easily grown and are free flowering, but with so varied a family the culture is necessarily elastic. Generally speaking, the requirements are decided periods of growth and rest. In order to have a good crop of flowers the plants should make strong pseudo bulbs, and these bulbs should be well ripened off. Nearly all Dendrobiums should be placed in a good supply of heat, with plenty of moisture and liberal quantities of water during growth. After the growth is finished, they should be allowed to rest by moving them into a cooler house where they must have very little water. When they begin their new growths they should be moved back into the heat again. To sum up briefly, the Indian and Burmese species require heat and moisture, while growing; reasonable exposure to air and light, and a cooler and drier temperature in which to rest. The Australian and New Guinea species demand more water and high temperature during the winter months. D. Nobile and its varieties can be decidedly cooler but D. Phalenopsis should be grown warmer, and the resting period should be shorter. All the species may be potted in a compost of three parts fine cut osmunda, to one part sphagnum moss. They should be potted as small as possible.

Acuminatum, (Philippines)—Spring. Rare. Sometimes called D. Lyoni. A most unusual and beautiful sight when in flower. Flowers deep, coral pink, borne on arching spikes from 18" to 3'. In shape the flowers resemble Cymbidiums somewhat, but are slightly smaller.

Acuminatum—A few larger and stronger plants.

17.50-25.00

Aggregatum Majus, (India)—Spring. Dwarf habit. Slender drooping spikes bearing beautiful yellow flowers with orange lip. Requires a long rest.

3-4 bulbs 7.50

Ainsworthi, (Aureum × Nobile).

4-5 bulbs 7.50

Albosanguineum, (Moulmein)—Large cream white with crimson in lip.

3-4 bulbs 10.00

Apollo Grandiflorum, (Ainsworthi × N. Pulcherrimum) —		
Spring. Fine large dark flowers.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Armstrongi × Wardianum —Fine large flowers.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Ashworthi, (New Guinea) —Winter. Cream-white with purple in lip.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Atro-violaceum, (New Guinea) —Winter. One of the most beautiful and unusual of all. Dwarf growers. Flowers 2". Cream white spotted with rich purple. Lip with violet purple and green. Only a few plants.	3-4 bulbs	10.00
Bigibbum, (North Australia) —Autumn. Resembling D. Phalaenopsis with many flowered spikes. Magenta-purple, white crest.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Brunette, (Chessingtonense × N. Nobilis) —Spring. Very fine.	3-4 bulbs	15.00
Butterfly —Spring. Very fine.	3-4 bulbs	15.00
Calceolus, (India) —Summer. Large flowers yellow suffused with Rose. Purple in lip. (Syn. Moschatum).	4-5 bulbs	5.00
Calceolus —Larger plants.		7.50-10.00
Cambridgeanum, (Moulmein) —Spring. (Syn. Ochreatum). Flowers orange-yellow with deep maroon in lip.	3-4 bulbs	7.50
Cassiope, (Moniliforme × N. Albiflora) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	5.00
Chrysodiscus, (Ainsworthi × Findleyanum) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Chrysotoxum, (Moulmein) —Spring. Very beautiful. 7-15 flowers in a cluster. Deep golden yellow with deeper orange in lip.	4-5 bulbs	5.00



Dendrobium Nobile.

DENDROBIUM—(Cont'd.)

<i>Chrysotoxum</i> —Larger and stronger plants.	7.50-15.00
<i>Curtisii, (Aureum × Cassiope)</i> —Spring. 4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Cybele, (Findleyanum × Nobile)</i> —Spring. 4-5 bulbs 10.00	
<i>Cymbidiodes, (Java)</i> —Winter. Small flowers, pale yellow. Whitish lip marked with red and purple. 4-5 bulbs 7.50	
<i>Dalhouseanum, (Burma)</i> —Summer. Large flowers 5-12 in clusters. Tawny yellow with rose. Lip with deeper blotches. 3-4 bulbs 7.50	
<i>Dearei, (Philippines)</i> —Summer and fall. Very beautiful. Pure white with green disc in lip. Long lasting. 4-5 bulbs 10.00	
<i>Dearei</i> —A few larger plants. 15.00	
<i>Densiflorum, (India)</i> —Spring. Flowers close set in pendulous trusses. Beautiful orange-yellow with darker lip. 3-4 bulbs 10.00	
<i>Dulce, Oakwood var.</i> —Spring. 4-5 bulbs 7.50	
<i>Farmeri, (Indica)</i> —Spring. Resembling Densiflorum in habit, but rather less. (Rare). 4-5 bulbs 7.50-10.00	
<i>Fimbriatum, (Burma)</i> —Spring and various. Large flowers. Deep rich orange. Yellow lip, heavily fringed. 4-5 bulbs 5.00	
<i>Fimbriatum Oculatum, (Burma)</i> —Spring. Same as type but with a dark maroon blotch at base of lip. 4-5 bulbs 7.50	
<i>Fimbriatum</i> —Larger plants. 10.00-15.00	
<i>Formosum Giganteum, (Assam)</i> —Late fall. Flowers in clusters. Large pure white, often 4-5" across. Fragrant with deep yellow in the lip. 4-5 bulbs 15.00-20.00	



Dendrobium N. Nobilium.



Dendrobium Thrysiflorum.

Gaton Sunray, (Dalhousianum var. Luteum × Illustrum)—F.C.C., R.H.S. Probably one of the finest Dendrobiums in existence. Fine yellow sepals and petals with deeper lip and resembling Moschatum in shape.

Price on application.

Gaton Monarch, (Lady Colman × Nobile var Harefield Hall)—Spring. A very fine large dark Dendrob. Noble section. 4-5 bulbs 20.00

Griffithianum, (Burma)—Spring. Like Densiflorum in habit, flowers less closely set. Bright yellow with orange lip. 4-5 bulbs 12.50

Hilli, (Australia)—Various. Long spikes with creamy white flowers. Purple markings on lip. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Kingianum, (Australia)—Spring. Flowers violet purple shaded with white. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Lyonsii—(See Acuminatum).

Louis Bleriot, (Phalaenopsis Schroederiana × Superbiens)—One of the finest of the spray type. Flowers resembling Schroederiana but slightly smaller and running to an intense crimson. Good types. 4-5 bulbs 20.00-25.00

Louis Bleriot—Only a few selected types. 25.00-35.00
4-5 bulbs 7.50

Melanodiscus, (Ainsworthii × Findleyanum)—Spring. Very fine large dark flower. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Merlin, (Nobile × Queen of Gatton)—Spring. Fine large dark flowers. Yellow eyes and lip. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Merlin—Fine variety. 4 bulbs 20.00



Dendrobium Formosum Giganteum.

DENDROBIUM—(Cont'd.)

Moschatum, (Burma)—Summer and spring. Racemes with 5-15 large 4-5" flowers. Flowers yellowish tinged with rose. Lip yellow with two black-purple blotches. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Moschatum var Cupreum, (India)—Rare. Summer. Flowers apricot yellow. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Moscatum × Nobile—Very unusual flesh colored heavily textured flowers with deeper coloring in the lip. Excellent grower. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Nobile, (India and China)—Winter and spring. Probably the most popular and useful of all Dendrobiums. Flowers in twos and threes from the nodes and very variable and showy. Ranging from pure whites through deep rose purples. The type, usually rose-purple on white background. Lip deeper with a very deep crimson blotch in the throat. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Nobile. 6-7 bulbs 7.50

Nobile—Several fine selected types. 10.00-15.00

Nobile Album—White sepals and petals. Lip with black purple disk. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Nobile Amesiae—Large flowers, white with a maroon disk in lip. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Nobile Amesiae—Stronger plants. 12.50-15.00

Nobile Ashworthi—Pure white. Rare. 4-5 bulbs 15.00

Nobile Berkley—A very distinct type. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Nobile Ballianum—Glistening white with faint flush pink and rose-pink on the disk of the lip. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Nobile Ballianum—Larger plants. 7.50-10.00

Nobile Childsi—Early spring. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Nobile Cooksoni—Early spring. Very fine. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Nobile Cooksoni—Larger plants. 7.50-10.00

Nobile Lars Anderson—Early spring. A very distinct type. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Nobile Mrs. Tuttle —Fine distinct form.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Nobile Nobilius —Coloring very rich.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Nobile Ra'ah —One of the finest of the Nobiles. Spring.	3-4 bulbs	10.00
Nobile var. Summit —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Nobile Virginalis —Pure white flowers with yellow shading in the lip.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Nobile Virginalis —Larger plants.		10.00
Ochreatum, (Moulmein) —Spring. Bright orange yellow. Lip with deep maroon blotch.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Owenianum, (Linawianum Majus × Wardianum).	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Parishi, (Moulmein) —Spring. Flowers dark rose with deeper lip.	3-4 bulbs	5.00
Phalaenopsis Schroederiana, (New Guinea) —Autumn. Habit and flowers larger than in the type. Very variable, ranging from pure white through deep purple. One of the finest and most useful of all orchids.	3-4 bulbs	7.50
Pierardi, (India) —Winter and spring. Flowers very delicately colored. Lip yellowish and veined.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Plumptonense, (Cybele var. Nobilior × Nobile Nobilius) —A very fine dark Dendrob.	3-4 bulbs	10.00
Primulinum, (Burma) —Winter and spring. Pale rose lilac. Lip with yellow streaked with rust.	3-4 bulbs	5.00
Rolfae, (Nobile × Primulinum) —A very pretty Dendrob.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Rubens Grandiflorum, (Ainsworthi Grande × Nobile Nobilius).	3-4 bulbs	7.50
Secundum, (Malaya) —Autumn and winter. Very unusual. Flowers rose purple. Lip orange yellow. Small.	3-4 bulbs	10.00



Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Schroederiana.

Lager & Hurrell

DENDROBIUM—(Cont'd)

<i>Splendidissimum, (Aureum × Findlayanum).</i>		
	3-4 bulbs	7.50
<i>Suavissimum, (Moluccas)</i> —Summer.	7-15 flowers, rich golden yellow with deep reddish purple blotches.	
	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Superbiens, (North Australia)</i> —Autumn.	Resembling <i>D. Phalaenopsis</i> but with more substance to the flowers. Rich crimson purple.	
	4 bulbs	10.00
<i>Superbum, (Philippines)</i> —Spring.	Large flowers. Lilac purple. Lip very deep.	3-4 bulbs 7.50
<i>Superbum Album</i> —Flowers white with pale colored lip.		4-5 bulbs 10.00
<i>Superbum Dearei</i> —Pure white. Rare.	4 bulbs	15.00
<i>Thelma</i> —Spring.	4 bulbs	7.50
<i>Thrysiflorum, (Burma)</i> —Spring.	One of the showiest of all. The flowers, nearly 2" across are closely set in pendulous trusses. Sepals and petals white, sometimes pink flushed. Lip golden orange.	4-5 bulbs 7.50
<i>Thrysiflorum</i> —Stronger plants.		10.00-20.00
<i>Thwaitiae, (Ainsworthi × Wiganiae)</i> —Flowers about 1½". Straw yellow with wax-like appearance over all. Lip darker.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
<i>Thwaitiae Veitch's Variety</i> —One of the most colorful of all. Sepals and petals ranging from clear yellow through orange yellow to red yellow.	3-4 bulbs	15.00
<i>Thwaitiae Veitch's Variety</i> —A few larger plants of selected types.		20.00-25.00
<i>Venus, (Falconeri × Nobile)</i> —Lavendar and purple.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Wardianum, (Assam)</i> —Winter.	Large flowers. Sepals and petals waxy white, tipped with amethyst purple. Lip with ocre yellow disk and two purplish blotches.	
	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Wardianum</i> —Stronger plants.		10.00-15.00
<i>Wardianum</i> —A few very fine selected types.		15.00-25.00
<i>Wiganiae, (Nobile × Signatum)</i> —Yellow and brown.	3-4 bulbs	10.00
<i>Xanthocentrum.</i>	4 bulbs	7.50

(Note:—In addition to the above Dendrobium listing we sometimes have small plants to grow on.)

Price in dozen lots 36.00

EPI-CATTLEYA

These are hybrids between Epidendrum and Cattleya. Very unusual and quite ornamental. General culture the same as Cattleyas.

Nebo—Very unusual coloring. 1-2 stems 10.00
Mrs. Smith—Flesh color. Very fine. 3-4 bulbs 10.00

EPIDENDRUM

Nearly all of the Epidendrums do best in the Cattleya house and should be given Dendrobium treatment. *E. Vitellinum* is an exception and its treatment is given under its description. Cattleya compost suitable for the harder bulb kind. One-third sphagnum moss and slightly softer potting is more suitable for the softer bulbed, small species. They are very attractive. The colors in most cases run to rose, bright red and yellow. The flowers are small but very numerous in the heads. They are exceptionally free and easy growers.

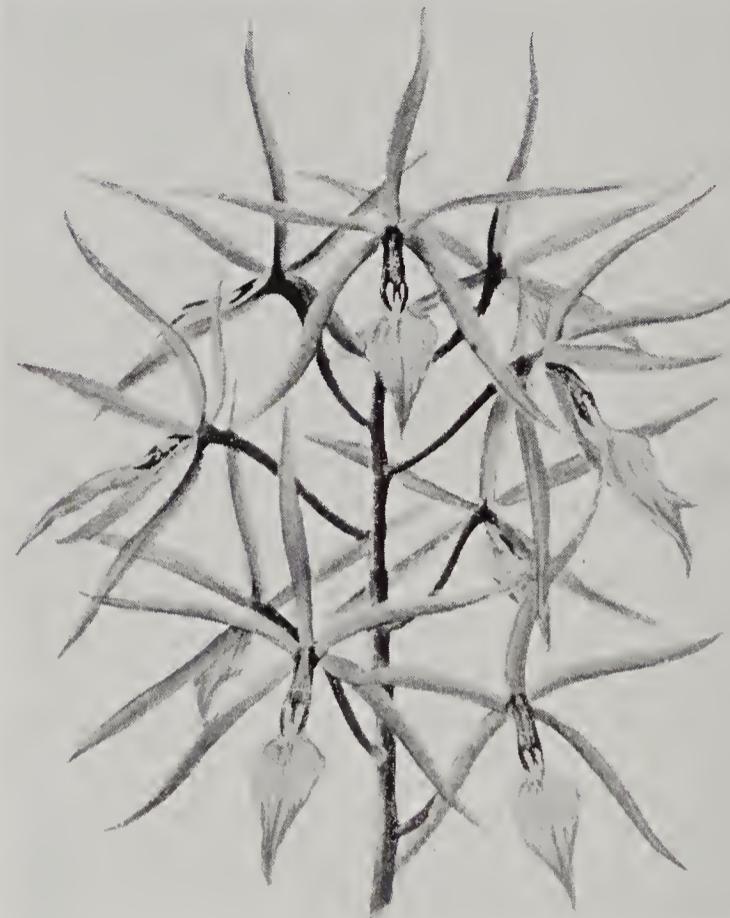
Arachnoglossum, (Colombia)—Various. Producing many flowers of about an inch across, deep red, lip fimbriated with a bright orange crest. 3-4 stems 10.00

Atropurpureum, (Tropical America)—Early summer. Large flowers, 2-3" on 5-15 flowered racemes. Green and chocolate brown. Lip white with crimson.

3-4 bulbs 5.00

Boundi, (Burtoni × Radicans)—A hybrid of beautiful coloring.

3-4 stems 10.00



Epidendrum Brassavolae.

Brassavola, (Guatemala)—Spring. Large flowers. Yellow with lip purple white and yellow. 4-5 bulbs 5.00
Burtoni, (Ibaguense × O'Brienianum)—A very pleasing hybrid.

2 stems 5.00

Ciliare, (Tropical America)—Winter. Greenish white with a pure white deeply fringed lip. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Cochleatum, (Tropical America)—Various. Flowers yellowish green. Deep purple lip with lighter veins shaped like a cockleshell.

4-5 bulbs 5.00

Conspicuum, (Brazil)—Spring and various. Very beautiful and rare.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Dellense, (Radicans × Xanthinum).

2-3 stems 7.50

Kewense, (Evectum × Xanthinum).

2-3 stems 7.50

Nocturnum, (West Indies)—Spring. Sepals and petals greenish white. Lip white. Fragrant.

3-4 stems 7.50

O'Brienianum, (Evectum × Radicans).

1-2 stems 5.00

Prismatocarpum, (Central America)—Summer. Very showy. Should be included in every collection. Erect spikes, 10-20 flowers about 2" across. Cream yellow blotched with purple, rose lip with yellow. Very good keeper.

4 bulbs 5.00

Prismatocarpum—Larger plants.

7.50-15.00

Radicans, (Mexico)—Various. Flowers bright orange scarlet. Long stems 3-6'. Flowers in clusters.

2-3 stems 10.00

Stamfordianum, (Honduras)—Spring. Branching spikes, many flowered, yellow spotted with bright red. Lip fimbriated.

3-4 bulbs 7.50

Virens, (Mexico)—Summer. Flowers yellowish green with brown. Lip whitish with purple markings.

4 bulbs 7.50

Vitellinum Majus, (Mexico)—Summer. Finer than the type.

Orange scarlet flowers with a bright yellow lip. Flowers sometimes lasting fully two months. Treat cooler than other Epidendrums and give plenty of sunlight.

3-4 bulbs 7.50

Vitellinum—Larger and stronger plants.

10.00-15.00

EPIPHRONITIS

Hybrids between Epidendrum and Sophronitis. The flowers are a beautiful brilliant scarlet. Requires intermediate house treatment.

Veitchi, (E. Radicans × S. Grandiflora). 4-5 stems 10.00
Veitchi—Larger plants. 12.50-15.00

ERIA

Small flowers, but very attractive, resembling Dendrobiums in shape and taking much the same treatment. They grow well in an intermediate house. The potting compost should consist of $\frac{2}{3}$ fibrous peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss.

Convallarioides, (Burma)—Summer. Inflorescence 3-6". Small flowers, grayish white and densely set.
5 bulbs 5.00
Ferruguinea—Summer. 3-4 bulbs 5.00
Floribunda, (Burma)—Autumn. Flowers small, densely set. Whitish. Lip tinted with red. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

GOMEZA

This Brazilian genus is of botanic interest only. They may be grown at the warm end of the Odontoglossum house during the summer, but like a higher temperature during winter. They should be watered very carefully during their resting season. Flowers are light yellowish green and very fragrant.

3-4 bulbs 5.00

GONGORA

The Punch and Judy Orchid.

Easily grown, free flowering and worthy of attention. They grow best in baskets with peat and moss, as the spikes are liable to injury if grown in pots. The cool end of the Cattleya house suits them very well, and they enjoy a liberal supply of water during the growing period.

Charlesworthi, (Peru)—Summer. Arching scapes, sometimes 2', with medium sized yellowish white flowers spotted with purple brown. 2 bulbs 5.00

Maculata, (Guatemala)—Spring. Large flowers, yellow spotted with chocolate red. 2-3 bulbs 7.50



Laelia Purpurata.



Laelia.

LAELIA

A lovely, showy and ornamental genus of orchids resembling Cattleyas and crossed readily with same to form the beautiful Laeliocattleyas. They are best grown in well drained pots with peat. Anceps, Autumnalis, Superbiens, etc., are natives of Mexico and Guatemala. Boothiana, Crispa, Elegans and Pereni can be grown the same as Cattleyas. During the growing season they all like a high temperature if the air is circulating and the moisture sufficient. They do not require much shade at any time. Some of these plants should be included in every collection—particularly Anceps and their varieties.

Acuminata, (Mexico)—Winter. Flowers, medium size, white. Lip, rose flush. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Acuminata—Larger plants. 7.50

Albida, (Mexico)—Winter. White sepals and petals. Faint flush in lip. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Anceps, (Mexico)—Winter. Long erect scapes, 2-6 large flowers. Deep rose. Crimson purple lip with yellow in the throat. The Anceps are the showiest of the Laelia family and some plants of this or of its varieties should be included in every collection. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Anceps—Larger plants. 7.50-10.00

Anceps Alba—Pure white excepting a shade of yellow in the throat. Very striking when in flower. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Anceps Alba—Larger plants. 10.00-15.00

Anceps Alba, Bull's Variety—Flowers entirely white. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Anceps Amesiae—Rich colorings with a yellow throat. Fine type. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Anceps Ballentiniiana—Large rich colored flowers. Lip intense deep crimson. Golden throat with crimson stripes. Very fine. 3-4 bulbs 10.00

Anceps var. Barkeriana—Winter. Similar to Ballentiniiana with slightly different form. 3-4 bulbs 10.00

Anceps Chamberlainiana—Winter. A grand form, the largest of all. Very deep coloring. 3-4 bulbs 15.00

Anceps Grandiflora—Winter. Rose purple and flowers in full. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Anceps Hilli—Winter. Rose white. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Anceps Hilli Rosefieldensis—Fall. Very fine. Dark. 4-5 bulbs 10.00

Anceps Percivaliana—Winter. 4-5 bulbs 7.50

Lager & Hurrell

LAELIA—(Cont'd.)

<i>Anceps Rosea</i> —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Anceps Sanderiana</i> —A beautiful form. Pure white sepals and petals. Rose purple on the front of the lip. Winter.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Anceps Sanderiana</i> —Larger plants.	10.00-15.00	
<i>Anceps Stella</i> —Winter. Sepals and petals white. Lip white with rose markings. Throat yellow with purple lines.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Anceps Stella</i> —Larger plants.	10.00	
<i>Anceps Veitchiana</i> —Rare. A beautiful flower with a bluish purple cast.	3-4 bulbs	15.00
<i>Anceps Williamsi</i> —Winter. Large flowers pure white. Orange yellow in throat. Lined with crimson.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
<i>Autoceps</i> —A fine Laelia hybrid of unknown parents.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
<i>Autumnalis, (Brazil)</i> —Summer. Very beautiful. Long erect spikes. 3-7 large flowers. Rose purple.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
<i>Autumnalis</i> —Larger plants.	10.00	
<i>Boothiana, (Brazil)</i> —Late spring. 2-5 large flowers on spike. Light rose purple with deeper veins. Lip much crisped. Crimson purple with paler veins.	3-4 bulbs	5.00
<i>Boothiana</i> —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00	
<i>Cinnabrina, (Brazil)</i> —Spring. Very beautiful flowers. Bright cinnabar red. 2-3" across on long erect spikes.	4 bulbs	10.00
<i>Crispa, (Brazil)</i> —Summer. Spikes with 4-8 large flowers. White, sometimes slightly flushed, lip much crisped. Bright purple with deeper veinings.	4-5 bulbs	5.00
<i>Crispa</i> —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00	
<i>Crispilabia, (Brazil)</i> —Spring. Flowers lilac-mauve. Lip crisped, deep amethyst and white.	4 bulbs	5.00
<i>Crispilabia</i> —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00	
<i>Dayana, (Brazil)</i> —Fall. Dwarf habit. Scapes 1-2 flowers, rose purple. Lip deep crimson with yellow in center.	4 bulbs	7.50
<i>Elegans, (Brazil)</i> —Various. Large flowers mostly white with colored lip.	4 bulbs	5.00
<i>Elegans</i> —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00	
<i>Gouldiana, (Mexico)</i> —Winter. Flowers superior to Autumnalis, brighter in color. Lip with yellow keels. Flowers for Christmas. One of the best.	4 bulbs	7.50



Group of *Laelia Anceps* and varieties.

<i>Gouldiana</i> —Larger plants.	10.00-15.00
<i>Perrinii, (Brazil)</i> —Autumn. Scapes 2-5 large flowers about 5". Rose colored with crimson purple lip and white throat.	4-5 bulbs 7.50
<i>Purpurata, (Brazil)</i> —Spring. A really grand species. Spikes 3-8 large, 6-8" flowers. Sepals and petals light, yellow throat striped with crimson. Front lobe of lip rich crimson purple.	4 bulbs 7.50
<i>Purpurata</i> —Larger and stronger plants.	10.00-20.00
<i>Purpurata var. Russelliana</i> —Sepals and petals white, flushed pale rose. Lip rose, yellow in throat. Very fine. Only one.	4 bulbs 40.00
<i>Superbiens, (Guatemala)</i> —Spring. Spikes 3-7' with 12-15 large flowers. Deep rose, crimson lip with a yellow disk.	4 bulbs 10.00
<i>Superbiens</i> —Larger and stronger plants.	12.50-15.00
<i>Tenebrossa, (Bahia)</i> —Various. Large flowers, reddish golden brown. Lip deep purple.	4-5 bulbs 15.00

(Note:—By all means include some of these lovely Lelias in your collection. We usually have smaller plants at correspondingly lower prices.)

LAELIOCATTLEYA

(Hybrids between *Laelias* and *Cattleyas*)

They are as a rule, of a stronger constitution than the Cattleyas and should be treated practically the same. The flowering season is not as fixed as that of the parents as they vary a great deal and are liable to flower at almost any time. The variations in colors and shapes and sizes of the flowers is so great that every collection is incomplete without this gorgeous flower. See Cattleya culture.

Alex, (C. Dowiana Aurea × Tunis)—Fall. Bronze sepals and petals. Crimson lip.

4 bulbs 20.00

Aphrodite, (C. Mendeli × Purpurata)—Spring. Runs to white sepals and petals. Colored lip.

4-5 bulbs 15.00

Aphrodite—Stronger plants and selected types.

17.50-25.00



Laelia Anceps Stella.

LAELOCATTLEYA—(Cont'd.)

Arcturus, (L. Anceps var Schroederae × Lc. Smilax)—		
Winter and spring. A beautiful little reddish-yellow flower.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Armstrongiae, (C. Iris × George Woodhams)—Winter.		
Strong grower.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Asbury, (Ortega × C. Trianæ)—Spring. Dark.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Avon, (George Woodhams × C. Mendeli)—Spring.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Bardic, (Lc. Carmen × C. Labiata)—Fall-winter.		
4-5 bulbs	20.00	
Barbarossa, (C. Trianæ × Callistoglossa)—Winter-spring. Strong grower.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Barbarossa—Stronger plants.		17.50-25.00
Beatrice, (Callistoglossa × C. Schroederae)—Spring.		
4-5 bulbs	20.00	
Bella, (C. Labiata × L. Purpurata)—Winter.		
4-5 bulbs	17.50	
Berthe Fournier, (C. Dowiana × L. Elegans Turneri)—		
Very variable from deepest magentas to yellows, including a nice range in bronzes.	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Berthe Fournier—Stronger plants and selected types.		10.00-15.00
Bletchleyensis, (C. Gigas × L. Tenebrosa)—Fall. Strong.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Bletchleyensis—Stronger plants.		17.50-20.00
Braceyana, (Lustre × C. Labiata)—Fall-winter. Very fine.		
4 bulbs	20.00	
Braceyana—Several fine selected types.		25.00-35.00
Britannia, (C. Gigas × Canhamiana)—Winter-spring.		
4 bulbs	15.00	
Callistoglossa, (C. Gigas × L. Purpurata)—Spring-summer. Strong.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Callistoglossa—Stronger plants and selected types.		17.50-25.00
Cameronian, (Dominiana × C. Princess Royal)—Fall. Very good.		
4-5 bulbs	20.00	
Canhamiana, (C. Mossiae × L. Purpurata)—Spring.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Canhamiana—Stronger fine selected types.		17.50-25.00
Canhamiana Young's Variety—Magnificent type. Very strong.		
4-5 bulbs	35.00	
Canhamiana, Young's var.—Stronger plants and selected types.		37.50-50.00
Cantab, (St. Gothard × C. Ballantineana)—One of the finest Lcs.		
4 bulbs	25.00	
Cantab—A few fine selected types.		30.00-50.00
Cantab var. Sunset—Exceptionally fine type.		
4 bulbs	60.00	
Cavalese, (Lustre × C. Fabia)—Fall-winter. Very fine.		
4-5 bulbs	20.00-30.00	
Cavalese var. Summit—One of the finest.		
4 bulbs	50.00	
Cheerful, (Delight × C. Leda)—Winter. Running to yellows.		
4-5 bulbs	20.00	
Cheerful var. Summit—Very fine yellow-bronze type.		
4 bulbs	35.00	
Cleo, (Soulange × C. Labiata)—Spring. Fine large flower.		
4 bulbs	20.00	
Conquistador, (Morvith × C. Labiata)—Spring. Very fine full dark flower.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Cortina, (C. Empress Frederick × Callistoglossa)—Late spring.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Cowani, (C. Mossiae × Cinnabrosa)—Spring.		
4-5 bulbs	12.50	
Crispo-Hardyana.		7.50
Crispo-Hardyana—Stronger plants.		10.00

Damon, (Callistoglossa × L. Crispa).	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Davidsoniae, (C. Labiata × Lc. Bella)—Fall-winter.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Delight, (Luminosa × Golden Oriole).	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Dominiana, (C. Dowiana × L. Purpurata)—Dark variety.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00-20.00	
Dominiana—Light variety.		15.00-20.00
Domos, (C. Mossiae × Dominiana)—Spring.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Electa, (Lustre × C. Octave Doin)—Early spring.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00-20.00	
Eximia, (C. Warneri × L. Purpurata)—Fall-winter. Good dark flower. Very deep lip.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Eximia—Stronger and few selected types.		17.50-25.00
Fascinator, (C. Schroederae × L. Purpurata)—Early spring. Light sepals and petals running to white. Deep crimson lip with gold veining.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Fascinator—Stronger and selected types.		17.50-25.00
F. E. Royston, (Lustre × Ortega).		4-5 bulbs
15.00		
Florine Beardsley, (Domos × C. Gaskelliana)—Summer.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Frederick Boyle, (C. Trianæ × L. Anceps)—Winter.		
4-5 bulbs	15.00	
Grand Monarch, (C. Trianæ × Nella)—Exceptionally fine.		
4-5 bulbs	25.00	
G. S. Ball, (C. Schroederae × L. Cinnebarina)—Early spring. From lemon yellow to burnt orange.		
4-5 bulbs	12.50	
G. S. Ball—Stronger plants and selected types.		15.00-25.00
G. S. Ball var. Citrina—Solid deep golden yellow. One only.		
4 bulbs	40.00	



Laeliocattleya G. S. Ball.

Lager & Hurrell

LAELIOCATTLEYA—(Cont'd.)

Hassali Alba, (<i>Britiania</i> × <i>C. Gigas</i>)—Spring. Very fine type. White sepals and petals. Deep crimson lip. Golden veins.	4-5 bulbs	30.00
Hyeana, (<i>Lawrenceana</i> × <i>L. Purpurata</i>) —Very fine dark variety. Intense solid crimson lip. Spring.	4 bulbs	15.00
Hyeana var. Summit —Very fine dark type.		25.00
Hyperion, (General Maude var. Victory × C. Leda) —One of the finest of the Lcs. in shape. Winter. Only one.	4 bulbs	50.00
Jacquinetta, (C. Empress Frederick × Lustre) —Fall-winter. One of the finest. Large well shaped flowers, the majority marked at the ends of the petals with deeper coloring. Fine large very dark lip.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Jacquinetta —Several fine selected types.		30.00-35.00
Jacquinetta var. Regalis —A very fine named variety. Only one.	4 bulbs	50.00
Jacquinetta var. Summit —Magnificent well-formed flowers. Only one.	4 bulbs	75.00
Joseite, (St. Gothard × C. Octave Doin) —Winter. A very fine hybrid with St. Gothard influence.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Kathleen Gray, (Canhamiana × L. Tenebrosa) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Lee A. Auchincloss, (Vesuvius × C. Mossiae) —Spring. Very fine bronze flowers.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Lee A. Auchincloss —Several fine selected types.		20.00-25.00
Linda, (C. Dowiana Aurea × Arachne) —Fall. A beautiful flower with yellow-peach colorings. Only one.	4 bulbs	35.00
Locarno, (Soulange × C. Tityus) —Various. A fine bold flower.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Locarno —Selected fine types.		25.00-30.00
Lucifer, (Sargon × C. Labiata) —Fall-winter.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Luminomend, (C. Mendeli × Luminosa) —Spring. Flowers with Mendeli characteristics.	4 bulbs	15.00
Luminosa, (C. Dowiana × L. Tenebrosa) —Fall.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Luminosa var. Aurea —Very fine. Few selected types.		20.00-40.00
Lustre, (C. Luedemanniana × Callistoglossa) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Lustre Westonbirt Variety —Very fine. Only one.	4 bulbs	35.00
Malibu, (Lustre × C. Warneri) —Fall.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Maplemoor, (Isfield × C. Labiata) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Martinetti, (C. Mossiae × L. Tenebrosa) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Massasoit, (Nella × C. Hardyana) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Memoria Pantia Ralli, (Britannia × C. Lord Rothschild) —White sepals and petals.	4-5 bulbs	30.00
Monterey, (Lustrissima × C. Trianae) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Morvyth, (Lustre × St. Gothard) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Mrs. Harold Lloyd, (Aphrodite × C. Van Houtte) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Mygdon, (C. Trianae × Luminosa) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Nella, (C. Labiata × Dominiana) —Winter-spring.	4-5 bulbs	17.50

Nella —Larger and stronger plants.		20.00-25.00
Nella Var. Summit .		35.00
Nysa, (C. Gigas × L. Crispata) .	4-5 bulbs	7.50
Pasadena, (Lustre × C. Trianae) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Philemon, (Lustre × C. Sir Walter Scott) —Fall-winter. Very fine.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Philemon —Very fine selected type. Light sepals and petals.	4 bulbs	30.00
Profusion, (C. Hardyana × Serbia) —Very fine.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Profusion —Only one. Fine selected type.	4 bulbs	35.00
Purple Emperor, (C. Gigas × Callistoglossa) —Various. Strong grower, fine deep colors.	4 bulbs	35.00
Queen Mary, (Lustre × C. Peetersi) —One of the best.		25.00
Queen Mary —Several fine selected types.		30.00-50.00
Rabeiana, (C. Dupreana × L. Purpurata) —Spring. A good dark lipped hybrid.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
St. Gothard, (C. Hardyana × Gottiana) —Spring and various.	4-5 bulbs	50.00
St. Gothard var. Lord Renfrew —Especially fine. Only one.	4 bulbs	75.00
Santa Claus, (St. Gothard × Soulange) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Sargon, (C. Hardyana × Lustre) —Very fine. Late spring.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Sargon var. Summit —Very fine type. Only one.	4 bulbs	35.00
Schroederæ, (C. Maggie Raphael alba × Bella alba Superba) —Winter-spring. One of the most satisfactory of the white sepal and petal type. Fine large dark lip.	4-5 bulbs	17.50
Schroederæ —Larger plants.		20.00-25.00
Schroederæ —Selected types.		25.00-40.00
Schroederæ var. The King —Only one.	4 bulbs	35.00
Schroederæ var. Summit —One of the best.	4 bulbs	50.00
Serbia, (C. Enid × St. Gothard) —Winter.	4-5 bulbs	20.00
Soulange, (C. Dowiana × Lustre) —Fall-winter. Very fine.	4-5 bulbs	25.00
Tartan, (C. Sir Walter Scott × L. Purpurata) —Winter-spring. Strong grower. Large flowers. Dark lips.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
Tartan —Larger and stronger plants.		17.50-25.00
Velma Woolworth, (Vesuvius × C. Gigas) —A very satisfactory bronze type large flower. A plant of this variety should be included in every collection.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Velma Woolworth —Larger and stronger plants.		12.50-20.00
Velma Woolworth —A few selected fine types.		20.00-35.00
Victoria, (Dominiana × L. Crispata) —Spring.	4-5 bulbs	10.00
Winona, (Lustre × Rover) —Various.	4-5 bulbs	15.00
(Note:—In addition to the above Laeliocattleya listing we sometimes have nice, small propagated pieces to grow on.)		In dozen lots only, \$60.00



Lycaste Skinneri Alba.

LOCKHARTIA

Lunifera, (Central America)—Summer. A small variety of botanic interest only. Keep in small pots or pans, with $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss with plenty of crocks for drainage, as they are susceptible to over-watering. Flowers bright yellow with red in the lip.

2-3 stems 7.50

LYCASTE

Every amateur's collection should include some of this genus as all the species are of easy culture and are noted for their free flowering qualities. They do not require much heat. The stout pseudo-bulb indicates that a decided rest is necessary with just enough water to prevent the bulbs from shrivelling. During the period of active growth, they like plenty of water. A good open compost should be used, preferably $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss mixed with crocks for drainage.

Aromatica, (Mexico)—Winter. Fragrant, golden yellow flowers. Lip spotted orange. 3-4 bulbs 7.50

Candida, (Colombia)—Spring. Flowers pale green with rose marking. 4 bulbs 7.50

Cruenta, (Guatemala)—Spring. Similar to Aromatica but flowers larger and not produced in such quantities. 3-4 bulbs 7.50

Deppei, (Mexico)—Winter. Large flowers. White with pale green flushed with red. Lip bright yellow and red spotted. 3-4 bulbs 7.50

Lasioglossa, (Guatemala)—Winter-spring. Greenish, with reddish brown sepals. Petals and lip yellow. 4 bulbs 12.50

Lawrenceana, (Central America)—Spring. Really a variety of Candida. 4 bulbs 7.50

Skinneri, (Guatemala)—Winter. The most popular of the species. Large handsome variable flowers. White sepals suffused with rose. Petals with deep rose. Whitish lip spotted with rose and crimson. 3-4 bulbs 7.50

Skinneri var. Alba—Flowers pure white. Crest of lip light yellow. Fine variety. 3-4 bulbs 25.00

MASDEVALLIA

Deeming this genus not of sufficient interest to many, being as it is usually of botanical interest only, we have left them out of this catalog, but will be glad to furnish quotations and directions on some of the varieties.

MAXILLARIA

These plants thrive well when potted in a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum. While growing they like plenty of water, but when resting water should be given sparingly. In the winter, the temperature should not fall below 50 degrees. If kept too warm and moist, the leaves become spotted and the appearance of the plant is impaired.

Luteo-alba, (Colombia)—Various. Flowers fragrant. White shading into tawny yellow. Lip cream white streaked with dark purple. 4 bulbs 5.00

Picta, (Brazil)—Winter. Fragrant. Tawny yellow marked with purple-red. 4 bulbs 5.00

Rubescens, (Trinidad)—Various. Habit as in Picta, but flowers smaller. 4-5 bulbs 5.00

Sanguinea, (Central America)—Winter. Small flowers. Reddish brown with yellow and spotted with red-crimson. Nice plants. 5.00

Tenuifolia, (Mexico)—Spring. Very fragrant flowers, dark red marked with deep yellow and spotted with red-crimson. Nice plants. 5.00

Variabilis, (Mexico)—Spring. Resembling Tenuifolia. Flowers deep purple red. 4" pots 5.00

MEGACLINIUM

Falcatum, (Sierra Leone)—Spring. These plants grow well in an intermediate house. Other cultural requirements are similar to those for Bulbophyllum. They are mostly of botanical interest. Very small flowers, borne on both sides of a flattened, brownish green, rachis. Flowers dark brownish red. 4 bulbs 5.00

Falcatum—Larger plants. 7.50-10.00



Lycaste Skinneri.



Miltonia.

MILTONIA

(Species and Hybrids)

Large flowered handsome Epiphytes, the species of which are native of South America. They are allied to Oncidioms and Brassias and like the former, the flower spikes are produced from the base of the bulbs. Pot small, in a compost $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss with plenty of drainage, and not as firm as in Cattleyas. All types require liberal watering when growing and enough when dormant to keep the bulbs from shriveling. They do well in a cool section.

A. C. Burrage, a Vexillaria hybrid—Spring. Flowers white with a dark mass in the lip. Very fine.
3-4 bulbs 15.00

Beau Brummel, (Queen Elizabeth \times Venus)—Spring.. A very striking flower, deep pink with deeper lines radiating in the lip.
4 bulbs 15.00

Bleuana, (Vexillaria \times Roezl)—Very variable, running to pure whites with a yellow mass.
4 bulbs 10.00

Bleuana—Larger and stronger plants. 12.50-15.00

Bleuana—A few fine selected types. 15.00-25.00

Blunti Lubbersiana, (Brazil)—Late summer. Very handsome. Flowers creamy yellow with reddish brown. White lip with crimson purple at the base.
3-4 bulbs 7.50

Charlesworthi, (Hyeana \times Vexillaria Memoria G. D. Owen)—Spring. A very nice colorful flower.
4-5 bulbs 12.50

Clowesii, (Brazil)—Large flowers. Golden brown, barred with yellow. Lip white with violet purple. Autumn.
3-4 bulbs 5.00

Flavescens, (Brazil)—Summer. Flowers yellow, with yellowish white lip marked with purple. 3-4 bulbs 7.50

Gatonensis var. Lemoniana—Spring. A very fine large, white flower with a yellow mass. 3-4 bulbs 20.00

Hyeana, (Blueana \times Vexillaria)—Spring. A very nice colorful hybrid.
3-4 bulbs 10.00

Jane Dane—Spring. A very fine large colorful flower.
Variable. 3-4 bulbs 10.00-25.00

Kennie, (Venus \times Vexillaria Memoria G. D. Owen)—
Spring. A fine deep pink with darker veining.
3-4 bulbs 10.00

Lyceana, (Lord Lambourne \times Princess Margaret)—Spring.
A fine large flower. 3-4 bulbs 15.00



Miltonia Bleuana.



Miltonia Seedling.

MILTONIA—Cont'd.)

- Marietta Armacost, (Charlesworthi × Reine Elizabeth)**—One of the most variable of the Miltonia hybrids. Flowers ranging from pure white with a slight crimson mass to the deepest blood-crimson and crimson purple. A very showy hybrid and a wonderfully easy grower. Light type. Flowers in spring and fall.
3-4 bulbs 7.50-20.00
- Marietta Armacost**—Dark type. 3-4 bulbs 7.50-20.00
- Marietta Armacost**—A few selected fine light types.
3-4 bulbs 20.00-25.00
- Marietta Armacost**—A few selected fine dark types.
3-4 bulbs 20.00-25.00
- Memoria H. T. Pitt, (Princess Mary × Wm. Pitt)**—Spring. Very deep colors, scarlet crimson. 3-4 bulbs 15.00-25.00
- Orissa, (Beau Brummel × Bleuana)**—Spring. A nice colored hybrid.
3-4 bulbs 12.50
- Petunia, (Bleuana × Princess Mary)**—Spring. Nice large flower. Good color.
3-4 bulbs 12.50
- Phalaenopsis, (Colombia)**—Late spring. A very showy species. Flowers white streaked with purple with a central light purple mass.
4-5 bulbs 7.50
- Princess Mary, (Bleuana × Hyeana)**—Spring. A very fine type.
3-4 bulbs 15.00
- Pulchra, (Lyceana × Wm. Pitt)**—Spring. A fine dark type with yellow mass.
3-4 bulbs 15.00
- Queen Alexandra var. Felicity**—Spring. Fine large light Miltonia.
3-4 bulbs 15.00
- Roezli, (Colombia)**—Fall. Probably the showiest of all the genera. Handsome large, pure white flowers, with a purple blotch at the base of each petal.
3-4 bulbs 10.00
- Roezli var. Alba**—Flowers entirely white with a yellow shading in the lip. Very fragrant.
3-4 bulbs 15.00

St. Andre, (Bleuana × Roezli)—A very nice light form.
Spring-fall.
3-4 bulbs 10.00

Telka, (Vexillaria × William Pitt)—Spring. A fine large very light flower with a black purple mass.
3-4 bulbs 15.00

Venus, (Phalaenopsis × Vexillaria)—A nicely marked flower.
3-4 bulbs 10.00

Vexillaria, (Colombia)—Spring. A very popular variety. Very variable, usually light purple rose with a darker lip and yellow crest.
3-4 bulbs 7.50

Vexillaria—Larger and stronger plants. 10.00-15.00

(Note:—In addition to the above Miltonia listing we have a fine stock of flowering size seedlings in some five crosses. They are very promising and we offer a limited number depending on size and strength at from \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.)

NEOBENTHAMIA

Gracilis, (Zanzibar)—Given Sobralia culture with a slightly warmer temperature and a similar compost this species does very well. White flowers, lip spotted with rose purple, with a central yellow stripe.
3-4 stems 7.50

Gracilis—Larger and stronger plants. 10.00-15.00

ODONTOGLOSSUM

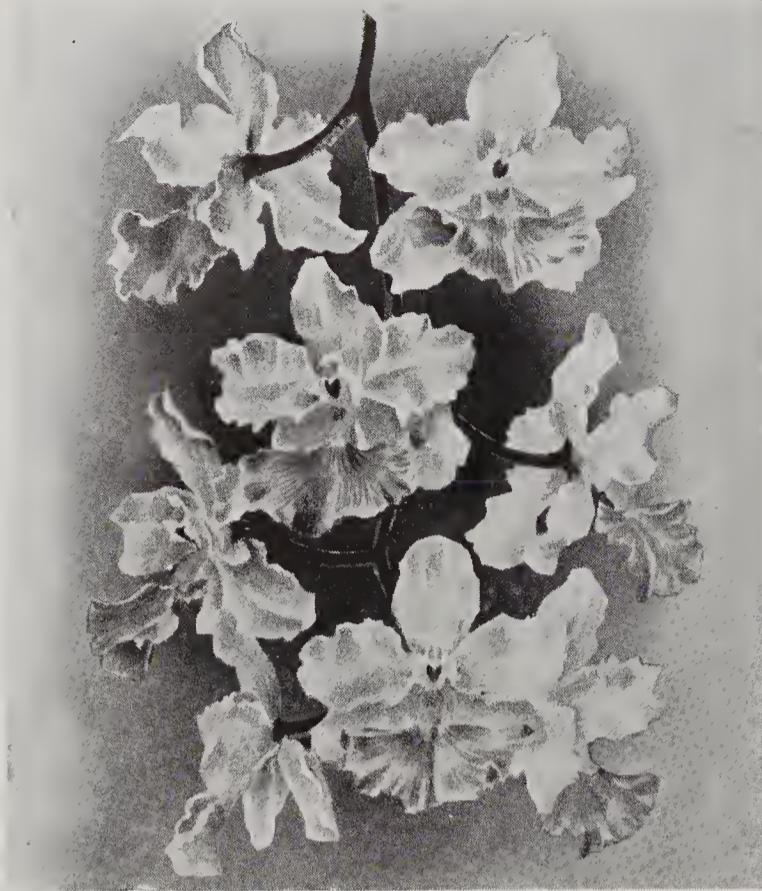
The varieties we list are those we consider adaptable to our growing conditions in this country. It is a pity that the beautiful Odont. hybrid requires such special equipment and attention and we therefore hesitate to recommend it to our clients. We will be glad to quote prices on those varieties not herein listed that we carry in stock.

Potting compost recommended, about $\frac{2}{3}$ shredded peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ live sphagnum moss. Good drainage is advisable and they should be potted in the spring or early fall, depending on the growing habits of the plant. They are classed in the cool house group and like considerable shading and water while growing.

Citrosmum, (Mexico)—Spring. Pendulous scapes, 2-3' long, bearing 10-20 beautiful large, fragrant flowers. White sometimes flesh colored. Lip slightly darker, with a yellow red spotted crest. Grows best hung up and likes a decided rest.
4-5 bulbs 5.00



Odontoglossum Grande.



Odontoglossum Citrosum.

ODONTOGLOSSUM—(Cont'd.)

Citrosum —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00
Grande, (Guatemala) —Autumn-winter. An unusually beautiful species. Large flowers, sometimes 6" across. On scapes up to 5 flowers. Flowers bright yellow, heavily barred with golden brown, with a red-brown blotch on the lip. They should also be kept dryer after growth is complete. A great favorite which no collection should lack.	4 bulbs 7.50-10.00
Grande —A few larger and stronger plants.	12.50-20.00
Pulchellum, (Central America) —Spring. (The Lily of the Valley Orchid). A pretty little species with very fragrant pure white flowers on erect spikes and of very easy culture.	4-5 bulbs 5.00
Pulchellum —Larger plants.	7.50-10.00
Rossii, (Mexico) —Winter. Dwarf grower with pretty flowers about 2". White spotted with dark brown. Lip usually flushed with a yellow crest. Likes a decided rest after growth is complete.	4-5 bulbs 5.00
Schlieperianum, (Costa Rica) —Fall. Resembles Grande in flowers, but smaller and not as bright in color.	4 bulbs 7.50
Schlieperianum —Larger plants.	10.00
Schlieperianum var. Citrinum —A beautiful distinct type. Yellow flowers marked with deeper yellow bars. Rare. One plant only.	35.00

ONCIDIUM

Their charm lies in their generally large sprays of blooms, bright attractive colors, and the beauty or peculiarity of the form of their flowers. A good compost for almost all is $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ live sphagnum moss. They all like a good supply of drainage and considerable water while growing. After growth is completed, water should be given sparingly but do not allow the bulbs to become shrivelled. In the few cases of the cooler types, we have given their preference with their description. By all means include some Oncidiums in your collection.

Altissimum, (West Indies)—Summer. Long many flowered, short branched scapes. Small flowers yellow barred with chestnut-brown. A very decorative spray.

4-5 bulbs 5.00

Altissimum—Larger and stronger plants. **7.50-10.00**

Ampliatum, (Central America)—Spring. Beautiful large arching branching scapes. Flowers up to 1½". Yellow. Lip brighter. Slight red-brown in sepals.

3-4 bulbs 5.00-10.00

Ampliatum var. Majus—Larger and stronger with larger brighter colored flowers. **3-4 bulbs 7.50-15.00**

Anthocrene, (Colombia)—Winter. Rare. Long arching branched scapes, with 2" flowers, yellow with cream yellow lip, marked with red.

3-4 bulbs 15.00

Carthaginense, (Central America)—Summer-fall. Scapes sometimes 5' long. Branched, flowers about an inch, creamy white blotched and spotted with purple rose.

3-4 bulbs 5.00- 7.50

Cavendishianum, (Tropical America)—Winter. Like Carthaginense, but larger flowers with a bright yellow lip.

3-4 bulbs 5.00- 7.50

Cebolleta, (Brazil)—Spring. Distinct with erect branched scapes. Variable flowers, mostly yellow spotted with red-brown. Lip bright yellow.

4-5 bulbs 5.00

Crispum, (Brazil)—Various. Long branched scapes with large variable handsome flowers, much crisped. Sepals greenish brown with rich chestnut brown petals. Large lip chestnut brown spotted with yellow and marked with red. One of the finest.

4-5 bulbs 15.00

Flexuosum, (Brazil)—Summer. A beautiful little Oncidium. Long many flowered, branched scapes. Yellow with red browns and greenish colorings.

3-4 bulbs 5.00



Oncidium Splendidum.

ONCIDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Forbesii, (Brazil)—Autumn. Large handsome flowers on branching scapes. Crisped and a rich chestnut brown with golden yellow margins. **3-5 bulbs 15.00**

Fuscatum, (Syn. Miltonia Warscewiczi), (Colombia)—Spring. Flowers brownish red with rosy purple lip shading to white at the margin. Red-brown disk on white face. **2-3 bulbs 5.00**

Harrisonianum, (Brazil)—Autumn. Rare. A small growing, beautiful species. Branched scapes sometimes 20" in height with crowded many small bright yellow flowers blotched and spotted with red. **3-4 bulbs 10.00**

Incurvum, (Mexico)—Autumn. Long branched arching scapes with fragrant flowers about 1" across. Rose pink spotted with white. White lip with yellow crest. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Jonesianum, (Paraguay)—Fall. Resembles Cebolleta. These plants do best in a wood basket hanging with the foliage downward. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Kramerianum, (Ecuador)—Various. (The Glorified Butterfly Orchid). Long scapes 2-3'. Large flowers resembling a butterfly. Rich reddish-brown with yellows and reds. **3-4 bulbs 10.00**

Kramerianum—Larger plants. **12.50-15.00**

Lanceanum, (Trinidad)—Fall. Very beautiful erect spikes with large fragrant flowers. Yellow shaded with green spotted with deep brown. Lip rose-purple. **3-4 leaves 10.00**

Leucochilum, (Mexico)—Various. Long scapes sometimes 7'. Branched. Many flowered, yellowish-green blotched and barred with brown. White spreading lip. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Luridum, (West Indies)—Summer. Scapes sometimes 7'. Many flowers up to 2". Yellowish-green shaded with reddish-brown blotches. **3-4 leaves 7.50**

Luridum—Larger plants. **10.00-15.00**

Marshallianum, (Brazil)—Late spring. Long branching scapes with large variable flowers. Yellow with reddish brown, lip bright yellow spotted with bright orange red. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**



Oncidium Varicosum Rogersi.



Oncidium Papilio Majus.

Microchilum, (Guatemala)—Summer. Long branched scapes. Yellow flowers marked with brown. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Microchilum—Larger plants. **10.00**

Ornithorynchum, (Guatemala)—Winter. Small flowers in sprays. Rose purple. Good for cutting. Should be included in every collection. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Ornithorynchum—Larger plants. **6.00-10.00**

Papilio, (The Butterfly Orchid), (West Indies)—Various. Shape as in Kramerianum but colors not as brilliant. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Papilio Majus—Beautiful variety. Flowers larger than type, richer and brighter colored. **3-4 bulbs 7.50-10.00**

Pubes, (Brazil)—Summer. A beautiful little Oncidium. Branched spikes with many small red brown flowers. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

Pubes—Larger plants and selected types. **7.50-10.00**

Sphacelatum, (Mexico)—Spring. One of the most satisfactory. Long branching many flowered scapes with yellow and brown flowers. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Sphacelatum—Larger plants. **6.00-10.00**

Splendidum, (Guatemala)—Mid-winter. One of the best and showiest. Long erect spikes with large yellow flowers barred with brown on the petals. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Splendidum—Larger plants. **6.00-15.00**

Varicosum Rogersi, (Brazil)—Winter. For ornamental work or display purposes this is by far the showiest, with long branching sprays of beautiful large yellow flowers. Sometimes red brown in the crest. We have often had spikes with well over a hundred flowers. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Varicosum—Stronger plants. **6.00-15.00**

Varicosum—Several fine selected types. **20.00-30.00**

Lager & Hurrell

ONCIDIUM—(Cont'd.)

Wentworthianum, (Guatemala)—Summer. Long branched spikes, yellow with red brown flowers. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

Wentworthianum—Larger plants. **6.00-10.00**

(Note:—In addition to the above Oncidium listing, we sometimes have nice, small propagated pieces to grow on at correspondingly lower prices.)

ORNITHIDIUM

Densum, (Mexico)—Various. Small grayish white flowers tinged with purple, very closely clustered. These plants should be treated like Maxillarias. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

PERISTERIA

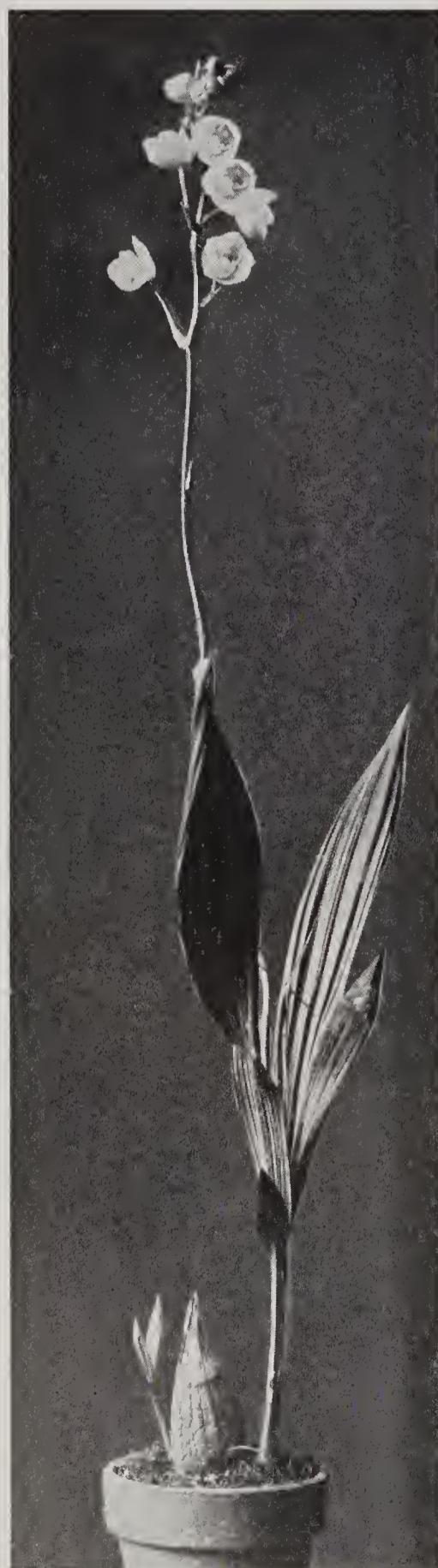
Cerina, (Central America)—Summer. Flowers on a spike in a dense cluster. Light lemon yellow. **2-3 growths 10.00**

Elate, (Colombia)—Spring. (The Dove Orchid), (The Holy Ghost Orchid), (The native name of this fascinating species is Espiritu Santos). Long, upright, heavy flower spikes, with cup-shaped fleshy flowers of dull waxy white, in the center of which the column resembles a dove with outspread wings. In many sections of Central and South America, this species is considered sacred by the natives. It is of easy culture and likes a compost of peat, leaf mold and moss. When growing, give plenty of water, but after growth is completed, taper off with the watering until it is entirely withheld and give the plants more light. Flowers in fall. **2-3 bulbs 10.00**

Elate—Larger and heavier plants. **12.50-20.00**

PESCATORIA

Cerinium, (Panama)—Fall. These plants are easy to grow as they never seem to require a rest. They like heat and moisture and plenty of water. They



Peristeria Elata.
"The Holy Ghost Orchid."

should have a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss with crocks for good drainage. Large fleshy flowers of a lemon yellow with bright yellow lip with red brown. **2-3 growths 7.50**

PHAIUS

Grandifolius, (Tropical Asia)—Spring. A beautiful, showy and remarkable terrestrial species. A compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda, $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf soil with a little sphagnum added. They like occasional waterings of weak liquid cow manure. They require plenty of heat and moisture during the growing season. While resting they should be moved to a cooler house and the watering limited. Upright scapes, 3-4' high. Large 4" flowers, the sepals and petals a golden brown, with silver white behind. Lip rose purple with a white border. Yellow marked with rose purple in the throat. A most decorative plant when in flower. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

Grandifolius—Stronger plants. **10.00-15.00**

Grandifolius—A few very strong specimens. **20.00-25.00**

PHALAEOPSIS: (The Moth Orchid)

A heat and moisture loving family that can be grown very successfully in a warm orchid house. In potting use plenty of broken crocks for drainage and $\frac{2}{3}$ peat with $\frac{1}{3}$ live sphagnum moss. Many people use just straight peat. They are successfully grown in wood baskets, pans or pots, and in the case of pots use at least half crocks. Their growing season is from spring to late fall and while growing they require considerable water, and a moistened atmosphere. If grown with other plants they should be grown in a shady position. Through the winter months, if grown with Cattleyas, they should be placed in the warmest section of the house and the amount of water given lessened.

One of the showiest and most beautiful of all spray orchids having large flowers of about 4". All plants quoted are flowering size.

Alpha, (Confirmation X Sanderiana)—Very lovely, large light lavender pink sprays. **Nice plants 5.00-10.00**

Amabilis, (Malaya)—Winter. Fine large flowers on branching sprays. White with yellow crest spotted with red. **Nice plants 7.50**



Phalaenopsis.

PHALAENOPSIS—(Cont'd.)

Amabilis —Larger plants.	10.00-15.00
Elizabethiae, (Amabilis × Rimestadiana) —One of the finest of the whites.	Nice plants 10.00
Elizabethiae —Stronger plants.	12.50-20.00
Elizabethiae × Fontainbleau —Very fine, large, light flowers on good spikes.	Nice plants 7.50-10.00
Elizabethiae × Fontainbleau —Stronger plants.	15.00-20.00
Esmeralda, (Cochin, China) —Fall. Small pretty species. Pink with deeper lip.	Nice plants 7.50
Grande Conde, (Sanderiana × Schilleriana) —Nice large many flowered sprays, pink.	Nice plants 7.50-15.00
Grande Conde —Larger plants.	15.00-20.00
Hawaii, (Fontainbleau × Schilleriana) —Fine pink type on large sprays.	Nice plants 10.00
Hawaii —Larger plants.	12.50-17.50
Honolulu, (Fontainbleau × Schilleriana) —Fine pink type on large sprays.	Nice plants 10.00
Honolulu —Larger plants.	10.00-20.00
Katherine Siegwart, (Amabilis × Gilles Gratiot) —A very fine white type.	Nice plants 10.00
Katherine Siegwart —Stronger plants.	12.50-20.00
Luedemanniana, (Philippines) —Spring. A very pretty species with shadings of purple.	Nice plants 7.50-10.00
Raritan —A very fine pink hybrid.	Nice plants 10.00
Rimestadiana, (Java) —Various. A fine large white.	Nice plants 15.00
Regnier, (Ludemanniana × Schilleriana) —Various. A very pretty Ludemanniana type hybrid.	Nice plants 10.00-15.00
Rothschildiana, (Schilleriana × Amabilis) —A very fine pink.	Nice plants 10.00-20.00
Sanderiana, (Philippines) —Winter. A very handsome rose pink.	Nice plants 7.50-12.50
Schilleriana, (Philippines) —Winter. One of the most popular in the pinks.	Nice plants 7.50-10.00
Schilleriana —Stronger plants.	12.50-20.00
Stuartiana, (Philippines) —Winter. A very beautiful species. White with cream white, spotted with browns and red-purples.	Nice plants 10.00-15.00
(Note: —We also have a fine lot of both species and hybrids in smaller plants to flower next season, at correspondingly lower prices.)	

PHOLIDOTA

Imbricata, (India)—Spring. Of botanical interest and commonly known as the Rattlesnake Orchid from their inflorescence. Cultural requirements same as Lycaste. Small yellowish white flowers closely set and resembling the rattlesnake's rattles.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

PLATYCLINIS

Plants of graceful habit that should be in every collection. They are dwarf and will do well in the Cattleya house. A compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum is best and they like a rest after growth.

Cobbianum, (Philippines)—Fall. Very small yellow flowers with orange lip densely set.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

Filiformis, (Philippines)—Spring. A beautiful graceful species with fragrant small yellow flowers. Many on a slender arching spike and commonly called The Golden Chain Orchid.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

Filiformis—Larger plants up to beautiful specimens.

7.50-20.00

Glumacea, (Philippines)—Spring. Very lovely with slender drooping spikes, many flowered. Yellowish white with a decided new-mown hay fragrance.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

Glumacea—Larger plants.

7.50-10.00

Latifolia, (Philippines)—Spring. Creamy white flowers.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

Moelleri, (Philippines)—Spring.

5-6 bulbs 5.00

PROMENEA

Citrina, (Colombia)—Very beautiful dwarf orchids that deserve a place in every collection. $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss, and a warm house suits them best with plenty of water during their growing season. Flowers about 2" across, bright lemon yellow. Lip spotted with red.

4-5 bulbs 3.50

Citrina—Larger plants.

5.00-7.50

RENANTHERA

A beautiful, brilliant, and showy family allied to Vandals and requiring similar culture. Give as much light as possible without burning.

Coccinea, (Burma and Cochin, China)—Various. Tall growing plant with long branched many flowered spikes. Blood red, spotted with yellow.

5-6 pairs of leaves 10.00

Coccinea—Larger plants.

12.50-20.00

Imschootiana, (Burma)—Spring. Very handsome, large branched, many flowered spikes of a bright vermillion color.

4-5 pairs of leaves 10.00

Imschootiana—Larger plants.

12.50-20.00

Mayangii.

4-5 pairs of leaves 10.00

Storiei, (Philippines)—Various. Long branching many flowered spikes. Upper sepals and petals orange, lower blood red with yellow and white in lip.

4-5 pairs of leaves 10.00

Storiei—Larger plants.

12.50-20.00

RHYNCOSTYLIS

A strikingly beautiful family and so closely allied to Saccolabiums that their culture is the same.

Blumei, (Syn. Rhyncostylis Retusa)—Very beautiful hanging spikes sometimes 2' long, densely flowered. White spotted with amethyst purple. All purple lip.

3-4 pairs of leaves 10.00-15.00

Blumei—Larger and stronger plants.

17.50-25.00

Blumei var. Majus—Only one.

25.00



Platyclinis Glumacea.



Saccolabium Blumei.

SACCOLABIUM (The Fox Brush Orchid)

Small beautiful flowers very closely set all around the long drooping racemes. The flowers are set so closely that they make a long solid mass of color, thereby deriving their name, The Fox Brush Orchid. They like plenty of light and good drainage with a mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss and an abundance of water while growing. Even while resting do not allow to go quite dry and keep the atmosphere buoyant.

Ampullaceum, (India)—Summer. Rare. Erect spikes 3-5" high with many small bright rose-carmine flowers. **6-8 leaves 15.00**

Blumei, (India)—Summer. A very beautiful species. (See Rhyncostylis Blumei for description).

(Note:—We have a few fine seedling Saccolabium Blumei Majus to flower in their next season, priced from \$7.50 to \$15.00, depending on size and strength).

SCHOMBURGKIA

These are strong growing orchids allied to Laelias. In nature they are found growing fully exposed to the tropical sun, hence they require little shade in cultivation. During the summer it is convenient to grow them with Dendrobiums, and in winter with the Cattleyas. The compost is similar to Cattleyas also, but they require more careful watering. They should never be repotted unless absolutely necessary. It is all right if the leading bulbs project over the edge of the pot.

Crispa, (British Guinea)—Winter. Strong growing. Spikes up to 5' long. Large flowers much crisped in browns shaded with yellow. Lighter lip with rose. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Crispa—Larger plants. **10.00**

Superbiens, (Guatemala)—Winter. Spikes sometimes 7' with up to 20 large flowers. Deep rose, crimson lip with a yellow disk. **4 bulbs 10.00**

Superbiens—Larger plants. **12.50-15.00**

Tibiciniris, (Honduras)—Late spring. Long spikes of reddish purple flowers. **7.50-10.00**

Tibiciniris—Larger plants. **10.00-12.50**

Undulata, (Colombia)—Spring. Long spikes with large undulated purple brown flowers. Very handsome. **4-5 bulbs 7.50**

Undulata—Larger plants. **10.00-12.50**

Unidentified species—A beautiful yellow form. Flower very crisped. **4 bulbs 15.00**

SOBRALIA

A lovely family of terrestrials, free flowering and of easy culture. They have no pseudo-bulbs, but long slender stems. The flowers are produced singly but in succession; as one flower dies another takes its place. They resemble Cattleyas in shape and size. In color they range from pure white to rich purple. Good osmunda with about $\frac{1}{4}$ sphagnum moss is a good compost. They like an abundance of water while growing, and while resting they should not be allowed to go quite dry.

Keinastiana, (Mexico)—Summer. Large flowers of a pure translucent white. **4-5 stems 7.50**

Keinastiana—Larger plants. **10.00-15.00**

Macrantha, (Mexico)—Summer. Large fragrant flowers rich crimson purple. **4-5 stems 5.00**

Macrantha—Larger plants. **7.50-10.00**

Macrantha alba, (Syn. Keinastiana). **7.50-10.00**



Schomburgkia Undulata.

SOPHROLAELIO-CATTLEYA

Hybrids between Sophronitis and Laeliocattleya. A marvelously colored hybrid group but with the unfortunate qualities of being weak growers. We therefore list only a few of what we have found to be the stronger types.

- Comuse, (Slc. Meuse × C. Comet)**—A large and beautifully colored flower. **4-5 bulbs 15.00-25.00**
- Mrs. George Baldwin, (L. Purpurata × Slc. Meuse)**—A very dark medium sized flower. **4-5 bulbs 15.00-25.00**
- Ramona, F.C.C.-A.O.S.; F.C.C.-R.H.S. (Lc. Linda × Slc. Meuse)**—A marvelously colored blood crimson flower, with brilliant lighter shading. Only one plant. **4 bulbs 100.00**

STANHOPEA

The flowers of this remarkably weird genus are large, showy and often strongly scented. They are wax-like and the lip is of curious structure. Because of the long spikes which grow downward sometimes through the compost, the plants do best in baskets. The best compost is $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda with $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss. When growing they require an abundance of water.

- Bucephalus, (Peru)**—Late summer. Large fragrant tawny yellow with crimson purple and orange flowers. **3-4 bulbs 7.50**

- Insignis, (Brazil)**—Summer-fall. Large fragrant flowers, yellow spotted with purple. **4-5 bulbs 10.00**

- Oculata, (Mexico)**—Summer-fall. Large fragrant flowers, yellow with red spots, with orange-yellow. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

- Oculata**—Larger plants. **7.50-10.00**

- Tigrina, (Mexico)**—Summer-fall. Very scarce. Very large showy flowers, a wonderful combination of colors consisting of yellow, orange, white and purple. **3 bulbs 10.00-12.50**

- Wardii, (Guatemala)**—Summer-fall. Large fragrant flowers, golden yellow with red purple. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

- Wardii var. Aurea**—Finer type. **4-5 bulbs 10.00**

STENOGLOTTIS

Longifolia, (Natal)—Fall-winter. Terrestrial natives of South Africa. In the wilds these plants are found in moist shaded places, often on rocks to which they cling with their thick fleshy roots. In cultivation they succeed in a compost of good osmunda, sometimes surfaced with sphagnum. They like a cool section of the Cattleya house and require considerable water when growing. As they are deciduous they shed their leaves after flowering at which time they should be given a very decided rest until new growths appear. Small, beautiful, lilac, purple flowers very densely set around the erect spike and resembling a solid purple tapered cylinder. (The common name should be The Purple Candlestick Orchid). Of such easy culture a plant or two should be included in every collection.

3-4 growths 7.50

- Longifolia**—Larger plants. **10.00-15.00**

THUNIA

A beautiful orchid of easy growth. Compost: $\frac{1}{3}$ good osmunda, $\frac{1}{3}$ loam, and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss. Repot in the spring when growths start. While growing they require considerable water and a decided rest. Good drainage is essential at all times.

- Bensoniae, (Moulmein)**—Fall. Large flowers amethyst purple with yellow veinings in the deeper lip. **2-3 growths 10.00**

- Marshalliana, (Moulmein)**—Summer. Very beautiful flowers pure white with yellow veining. **2-3 growths 10.00**



Stanhopea.

TRICHOSMA

This is an easily cultivated orchid. They should be potted in rough fibrous peat with good drainage and when in active growth must be kept moist. Less water is needed in winter but the roots must at no time be allowed to get dry.

- Suavis, (North India)**—Winter. Small flowers, very fragrant, sepals and petals creamy-white. Lip white, streaked with red-purple, with center yellow and crimson-brown. **3-4 stems 5.00**

TRICHOPILVIA

These plants are found at considerable elevation throughout Central America. They like light and should be shaded only during the brightest summer months. They should be grown in $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ moss with ample drainage, and like to be hung close to the glass. When growing, they like an abundance of water with less through the winter months.

- Coccinea var. Marginata, (Central America)**—Spring. Flowers reddish-crimson with white margin. Deeper lip. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

- Fragrans, (Colombia)**—Fall and various. Fragrant white flowers tinged with green with a bit of yellow in the throat. **4-5 bulbs 5.00**

- Suavis, (Central America)**—Spring. Large fragrant flowers, cream-white spotted with pale rose, orange in the lip. **3-4 bulbs 5.00**

- Suavis**—Stronger plants. **6.00- 8.00**

VANDA

A truly handsome family of orchids distributed through the warmer countries of the East. In habit the majority of the species resemble Aerides and do well with the same treatment. One of the most beautiful of all orchids—Vanda Coerulea—a true blue, is the outstanding gem of this family.

- Agnes Joachim, (Teres × Hookeriana)**—Very beautiful when in flower and remarkably like the colored plate on the front cover except that it is a little lighter. Of easiest culture. These plants, like V. Teres, require all of the light possible and we have found it best to keep them from shrivelling too much during the winter months. We therefore do not give them the decided long cool rest that some authorities maintain

Lager & Hurrell

VANDA—(Cont'd.)

as best. In early spring, (May) after danger of frost is past, we move the plants outside in direct sunlight and leave them in a hanging position until late fall just before frost, at which time we bring them back in. V. Teres, we treat in the same way, with the result that we get 3 and 4 concurrent flower spikes throughout the year. In the Hawaiian Islands a number of our friends have informed us that they plant both Teres and Joachim in the ground along a fence or post, and that they flower for them continuously all year around. A few plants of both this and Teres should certainly be included in every collection. They like a compost of $\frac{2}{3}$ osmunda and $\frac{1}{3}$ sphagnum moss, and when growing a copious amount of water. When outside throughout the summer it is advisable to syringe the stems and foliage 2 or 3 times a day, and especially during the late evening during the hot summer months. Single stem of flowering strength. **3.50- 7.50**

Amesiana, (Burma)—Spring. Large branched spikes with fragrant flowers, white with rose lip with deeper shadings. Scarce. **Nice plants 10.00-15.00**

Batemannii, (Burma)—Spring. A large growing plant, 1-6' high with leaves up to 2' long. Long, many flowered spikes, yellow densely spotted with red-purple. The flowers have been known to last 4 months. **6-8 leaves 10.00**

Batemannii—Larger and stronger plants. **12.50-25.00**

Boschii, (Tricolor X Luzonica)—A very unusual hybrid Vanda cross. One fine plant only with 22 leaves about 2' high. **35.00**



Vanda Coerulea

Coerulea, (Blue Orchid), (Burma, North India and Assam)

—Fall-winter-spring. The finest of the Vandas with large flowers sometimes 4" across in shades of blue, some fine types being entirely deep Coerulean blue. Likes a warm moist atmosphere while growing and after flowers and growth are completed, does best moved to a cooler place and kept as dry as possible without shrivelling of the foliage.

Nice plants with 3-4 pairs of leaves 7.50-10.00

Coerulea—Stronger plants. **12.50-15.00**

Coerulea—Larger and stronger plants. **12.50-20.00**

Coerulea—A few fine selected types. **25.00-50.00**

Coerulea var. Summit—Very large well formed deep blue. **75.00**

Cristata, (North India)—Spring. Straw yellow flowers with a red purple lip with whitish veinings. One plant only. **20.00**

Faustii, (Phallax X Gil Triboulet)—An unusual hybrid Vanda cross. Only one plant. **8 leaves 25.00**

Kimballiana, (Burma)—Autumn. Flowers white or slightly flushed, lip with yellow, red-brown and amethyst colors. **Nice plants 10.00-15.00**

Kimballiana—Stronger plants. **20.00**

Lamellata, (Philippines)—Winter. Many light yellow flowers, with chestnut brown blotches. **Nice plants 20.00**

Lowii, (Syn. Arachnanthe Lowii)—(See description and culture for this wonderful variety.)

Luzonica, (Luzon)—Autumn. Beautiful pure white flowers with a band of crimson at the base of the sepals and petals. Lip crimson. **Good plants 15.00-25.00**

Sanderiana, (Philippines)—Summer-fall. A truly magnificent species. Very large flowers sometimes measuring 4-5". Upper sepals soft rose suffused with white with crimson spots near the base. The two lower are golden brown veined with brown-red veins. Very scarce. **A few nice plants 20.00-35.00**

Suavis, (Java)—Various. A very showy large growing species with many flowered spikes sometimes attaining a length of 2'. Flowers white, spotted with blue purple. Lip rose purple. **Nice plants with 8-12 leaves 15.00**

Suavis—Larger and stronger plants. **17.50-25.00**

Suavis—Several magnificent specimens almost 5' high. **30.00-50.00**

Teres, (India)—Spring. This charmingly different orchid is pictured in color on the front of this catalog and for further description and culture, see Vanda Agnes Joachim. This plant is one of the easiest of all orchids to grow.

Single stems, 12-15" high of flowering strength. 3.50

Teres—Single stems, taller and stronger **5.00- 7.50**

Teres Andersonii—Of richer colorings than the type. **Single stems 12-15" high of flowering strength. 4.50**

Teres Andersonii—Taller and stronger stems. **5.00- 8.50**

Tricolor, (Java)—Various. A very large growing plant similar in habit to Suavis but with flowers yellowish white spotted with red-browns and lip with a bright magenta purple. Very striking. **8-10 leaves 15.00**

Tricolor—Larger plants and stronger. **17.50-25.00**

Tricolor—A few magnificent specimens, 5' and more. **30.00-50.00**

Tricolor var. Patersoni, (Java)—Various. A beautiful form with creamy white flowers densely spotted with chocolate brown. Lip bright magenta. **20.00-35.00**

Tricolor var. Planilabris, (Java)—Various. Another fine distinct form. Larger flowers than the type, yellow marked with chocolate brown, with distinct deep magenta margined lip. Only one. **25.00**



Vanda Suavis—Tricolor type.

We believe the following suggestions, in addition to "General Culture" will be of value to those who desire to grow a few Orchid plants in the house.

An air-conditioned home is quite ideal for growing plants, provided there is a sunny room or a bay window having a favorable exposure. There is a regulated amount of humidity in an air-conditioned house that is not present in homes heated with hot water or steam, unless the latter two are equipped with humidifiers. Humidity is quite necessary and is maintained to varying extents in greenhouses through syringing and damping down. Unfortunately, in a home, we cannot do this and so must find other ways to give the plants the humidity they lack. We suggest a shallow tray about six inches deep having a metal lining with a vent in the bottom, and filled with about four inches of nice, clean pebbles or half-inch stone. Two inches above this, place a rack, preferably of thin wood slats,

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

Cypripediums—All of the varieties listed under Collection No. 1, will do well in the Home. **Each \$ 3.50; 3 for \$10.00**

Selenipediums—All listed in Collection No. 2, are recommended. **Each \$ 3.50; 3 for \$10.00**

Cattleya Species—As listed in Collection No. 10 are recommended. **Each \$ 6.00; 3 for \$17.50**

VANILLA

There are but a few species in this genus, all of which are climbers. Vanilla is, perhaps, the only genus of orchidaceous plants that has an economic value. The fruits of the various species produce the vanilla of commerce used so extensively for flavoring. The plants require strong heat and an abundance of water when growing, and should be potted small in peat and sphagnum and trained against a wall.

Planifolia, (Central America)—Summer-fall. The flowers are a beautiful citron yellow and very showy.

Single stems, 2-4' 3.50

Planifolia—Longer stems. **4.00- 7.50**

Planifolia var. Varigata—Even out of flower a beautiful climber with its fleshy green leaves variegated with white.

Single stems, 2-4' 4.00

Planifolia var. Varigata—Longer stems. **4.50- 7.50**

ZYGOPETALUM

Mackayii, (Brazil)—Autumn. A wonderfully attractive orchid of easy culture which should be included in every collection. Its marvelous fragrance alone makes it a plant to be desired and its beautiful spikes with contrasting colors of purples, whites and lined with violet purple, makes it doubly desirable. While several authorities advise rich composts and heat, we find our Zygotelums do best with a good supply of drainage about $\frac{3}{4}$ good osmunda fibre and $\frac{1}{4}$ live sphagnum moss. In the late spring, we place the plants outside under slat shades on a well drained bed of stone and leave them until late fall, when we place them in a cool position. When growing they require considerable water.

3-4 bulbs 10.00

Mackayii—Larger and stronger plants. **12.50-17.50**

HOUSE CULTURE

spaced one-half inch apart. The Orchids should be placed on this slat top. By keeping the stone and slat top wet, the plants receive a certain amount of humidity.

Plants may require more water in the Winter in the home than they do in the Greenhouse. For this reason they should be looked over at least once a week for a good watering. A hand sprayer is handy for syringing and can be used on the foliage several times on nice days. Through the Summer or times when the home is not artificially heated, it will often be found the plants take longer to dry out, and of course require less water if such is the case.

Orchid plants do very well out of doors through the Summer but cannot stand full sun. Moderate shade from a tree, or a framework of slats gives a very nice light. They will require considerably more water and syringing of the foliage outside than they will in the house. We have noted in our recommendations those varieties best suited for this culture.

FOR HOUSE CULTURE

Cymbidiums—Are recommended provided they can be grown outside through the Summer, as detailed under Cymbidium Culture. **Each \$12.50; 3 for \$35.00**

Cattleya Hybrids—Will do well but because of their higher cost we would recommend other types to start with.

A Glass Enclosure for Your Orchids

A truly delightful hobby— growing plants.

No longer is it an expensive luxury to build a small glass enclosure for your orchids and other favorite flowers.

Advanced designs and manufacturing methods make it possible to build one like these pictured, complete with heating, benching and all accessories, at very little cost.

The heating may be connected with real economy, to the same boiler that heats the building to which the glass structure is attached, or it may have an independent system.

Larger greenhouses and conservatories can be built at proportionately higher prices with separate compartments for orchids and other flowers.



Lord & Burnham Company

It is surprising how many plants can be housed in a small glass garden like this. Note the slat shading on the roof for protection.
(Refer to shading under General Culture.)



Lord & Burnham Company

The materials to build a glass enclosure like this, prefabricated, and of easy assembly, can be purchased for less than \$200.00. Size 5 x 12 feet.

The pleasure derived from growing flowering plants cannot be adequately described except by those who indulge in this fascinating hobby. We sincerely believe the family, "Orchids," furnish the climax to a grand recreation.

We shall be glad to advise regarding contemplated alterations or new building at any time.

BEGINNERS COLLECTIONS

In order to stimulate interest and to assist those to whom Orchids are a new field, we have made up the following series of collections. In the groups, we have been careful to include only varieties that are suited as to temperature and have not listed any of difficult culture. In the majority we give you a choice of flowering seasons.

These collections are priced below our catalog listings of similar quality, and we therefore reserve the right to limit a purchaser to only

Collection No. 1—6 Cypripediums in variety:
Insigne; I. Hurrellianum; I. Sanderae; I. Brightness; Aureum; Leeannum; L. Masreelianum; Nellie; Crossianum; Pavoninum Inversum; (Or our selection if preferred) \$18.00

Collection No. 2—6 Selenipediums in variety:
Conchiferum; Calurum; Dominianum; Lindleyanum; Nitidissimum; Schroederiae; Penelaus; Grande; (Or our selection if preferred) 18.00

Collection No. 3—6 Dendrobiums in variety:
Nobile; N. Cooksoni; N. Ashworthii; Fimbriatum; Chrysotoxum; Moschatum; N. Nobilius; Thyrsiflorum (Or our selection if preferred) 20.00

Collection No. 4—6 Botanicals in variety:
Bulbophyllum Gibbosum; Platyclinis Glumacea; Vanilla Planifolia; Promenea Citrina; Megalium Falcatum; Pholidota Imbricata; Angraecum Eichlerianum; Bulbophyllum Careyanum; Maxillaria Tenuifolia; Ornithidium Densum; Bulbophyllum Caricinum; (or our selection if preferred) 15.00

Collection No. 5—6 Oncidioms in variety:
Sphacelatum; Varicosum Rogersi; Ampliatum; Microchilum; Altissimum; Ornithorynchum; Wentworthianum; Flexuosum; (Or our selection if preferred) 25.00

Collection No. 6—6 Laelias in variety:
Anceps; Anceps Alba; Anceps Williamsi; Acuminata; Crispa; Gouldiana; Autumnalis; Elegans; (Or our selection if preferred) 25.00

Collection No. 7—6 Miltonias in variety:
Bleuana; Vexillaria; Phalaenopsis; Marietta Armacost; and 2 Hybrid seedlings of flowering strength 30.00

one collection of each group. We also give you your choice of a selection in each group—namely, one plant each of a variety, the total not to exceed six.

If you are undecided as to what group would best suit your greenhouse, home or climatic requirements, fill in the questionnaire and send to us. We can then recommend the appropriate selections.

All plants are of flowering size and in healthy condition.

Collection No. 8—6 Coelogynes in variety:
Asperata; Barbata; Cristata (Cool); Tomentosa; Dayana; Flaccida; Massangeana; Fimbriata..... 25.00

Collection No. 9—6 Phalaenopsis in variety:
Schilleriana; Honolulu; Amabilis; Hawaii; Fontainebleau; Alpha; Elizabeth X Fontainebleau; Sanderiana; Grande Conde; (Or our selection if preferred) 40.00

Collection No. 10—6 Cattleya Species in variety:
Percivaliana; Trianae; Schroederiae; Mossiae; Lobata; Gaskelliana; Bowringiana; Labiata; Gigas; (Or our selection if preferred) 35.00

Collection No. 11—6 Cattleya Hybrids in variety:
Fabia; Enid; Hardyana; Harold; Leda; Moira; Miss Kemp; Maggie Raphael; Peetersi; Portia; (Or our selection if preferred) 50.00

Collection No. 12—6 Laeliocattleya Hybrids in variety:
Aphrodite; Barbarossa; Berthe Fournier; Velma Woolworth; Victoria; Callistoglossa; Damon; Dominicana; Eximia; (Or our selection if preferred) 50.00

Collection No. 13—6 Brassocattleyas in variety:
Andre Maron; Mirabilis; Maronae; Speciosa; Thorntonii; Veitchii; Decia; Aida; Heatonensis; (Or our selection if preferred) 55.00

Collection No. 14—6 Cymbidiums in variety:
Beatrice; Brugense; Doreen; Doris; Schlegelii; Dryad; Pauwelsii; Moira; Winter Cheer; Traceyanum; (Or our selection if preferred) 70.00

SERVICE:

It is to our benefit that your plants do well and we will be glad to assist the beginner or amateur by calling to check over plants and conditions from time to time. We also extend our services to those wishing advice on alterations or new building of glass. There are no charges for this service.

Repotting. We have had so many requests from Amateur growers and beginners who do not have the time to devote to the re-potting of their Orchids that we have arranged a "Potting service" to aid them. Our men are competent to handle all phases of this work. The charges are only actual time, materials used, plus traveling expenses.



Pot hangers.

MATERIALS FOR ORCHID CULTURE

Orchid Peat, (Osmunda Fibre)—Finest quality, fresh selectedper bag \$ 3.00

Orchid Peat—Chopped, ready for use. Clean selected material with greater value than in bulk, as all waste has been eliminated.per bag 5.00

Sphagnum Moss—Fine quality, live, fresh selectedper bag 3.00
As it is impossible to gather live moss during the Winter, we recommend getting in your Winter supply before December.

Charcoal for Orchidsper bag 3.00

Osmunda Fibre Screenings—
Fresh materialper bag 2.00
Rotted, dry, screened material, very fine for gardens.per bag 2.00

Labels—
Indestructible Celluloid Faced hanging labels with copper wire attached. Size $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{5}{8}$ ".per 100 1.50
Celluloid labels, sticking; fine heavy quality, size 6" x $\frac{3}{4}$ ".per 100 4.00

Insecticides—
Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray for Orchids:
1/2 pint size40
1 quart size 1.00
1 gallon size 3.00
Larger sizes from 5 to 50 Gallon drums also carried in stock.

Red Arrow Garden Spray for Orchids:
1 Oz. Glass each .35
4 Oz. Glass each 1.00
1 Pt. Glass each 2.50
1 Qt. Tin each 4.00
1 Gal. Tin each 12.00

Shading Materials—
Orchid Shade:
50 lbs. \$ 6.50

Square Wood Orchid Baskets—
4" size per dozen \$ 4.50
5" size per dozen 5.00
6" size per dozen 6.00
7" size per dozen 6.50
8" size per dozen 7.00
9" size per dozen 8.00
10" size per dozen 9.00
12" size per dozen 12.00

Pot Hangers—Heavy Gauge galvanized wire. Best and most practical hangers made in both single and double sizes.

Single Hangers			
12" size	per dozen	\$ 1.10	
15" size	per dozen	1.35	
18" size	per dozen	1.75	

Double Hangers			
12" size	per dozen	\$ 1.35	
15" size	per dozen	1.75	
18" size	per dozen	2.25	
24" size	per dozen	3.00	

Pots—A very fine grade of the following standard sizes:

Size	Per Hundred	Size	Per Hundred
1 inch.....	\$ 1.20	5½ inch.....	\$ 6.75
1¾ inch.....	1.20	6 inch.....	8.10
2 inch.....	1.20	6½ inch.....	10.80
2¼ inch.....	1.27	7 inch.....	13.50
2½ inch.....	1.50	8 inch.....	19.50
3 inch.....	1.95	9 inch.....	30.00
3½ inch.....	2.40	10 inch.....	40.50
3¾ inch.....	2.70	11 inch.....	60.00
4 inch.....	3.00	12 inch.....	82.50
4½ inch.....	4.05	14 inch.....	135.00
5 inch.....	5.40	16 inch.....	300.00

We can also supply saucers, cyclamen pots, azalea pots, bulb pans and rose pots.

Books on Orchids—

American Orchid Culture, by Prof. Edward A. White. 228 Pages. The only American work on the subject \$ 3.00

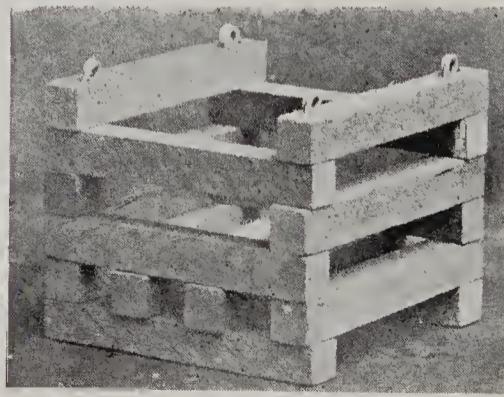
The Orchid Grower's Manual, by B. S. Williams. A very fine Old English work. 1894. There are no new copies to be had. 300 illustrations. Descriptive of all kinds of Orchids and general cultivation. 796 pages. 20.00

"Orchids, Their Culture and Management," by Watson and Chapman. 560 pages, and considered one of the finest of the Old English works. No new copies. 20.00

We acquire from time to time, many old rare works on Orchids, and will be glad to quote prices on request.

Let us recommend and quote you on Spraying Equipment.

NOTE:—Order your Winter and Spring supply of Orchid Peat and Sphagnum Moss early.



Wood baskets.

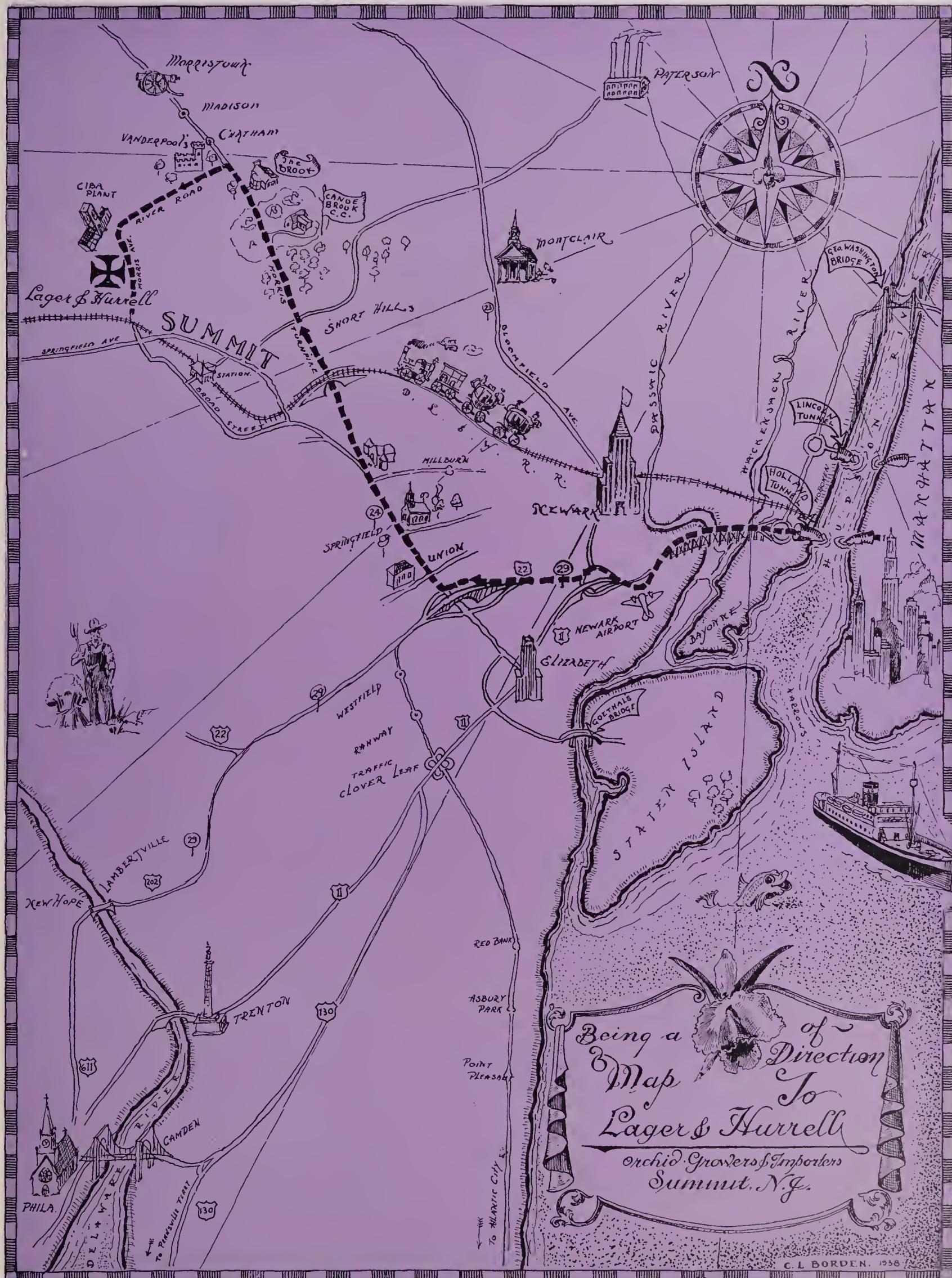


"AN ORCHID TO YOU"

International News Photos

INDEX

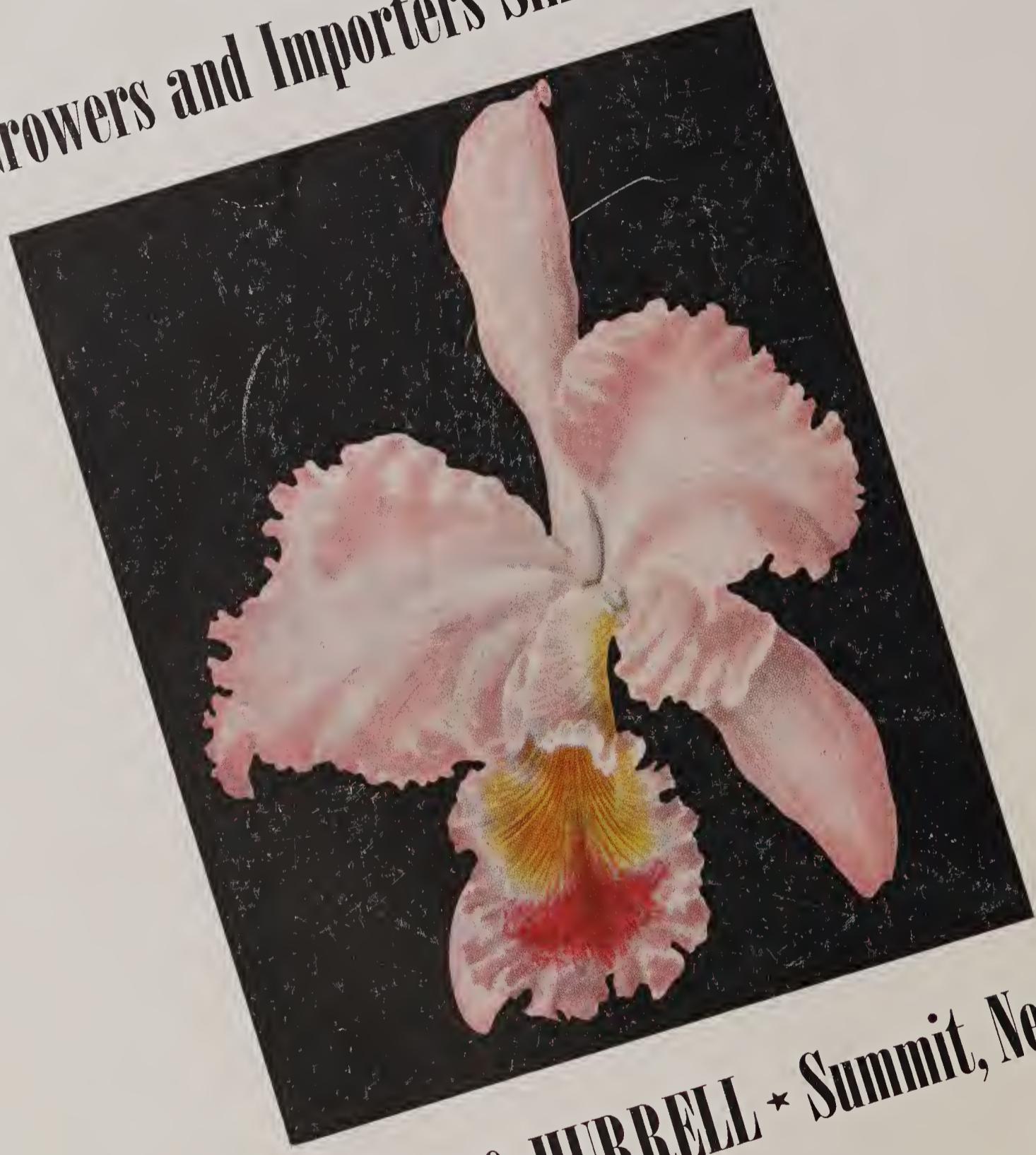
	Page		Page
INTRODUCTION	1	Cirrhopetalum	27
ORCHIDS	3	Coelogyne	27
"Orchids are easy to grow"	3	Coryanthes	28
"Orchids are not expensive"	3	Cymbidium	28
"Orchids do not demand a great deal of attention"	3	Cypripedium	30
"Care of Orchid flowers"	4	Selenipedium	36
GENERAL CULTURE:		Cyrtopodium	37
House Culture	4	Dendrobium	37
Greenhouses	5	Epi-Cattleya	40
Ventilation	5	Epidendrum	40
Shading	5	Epiphronitis	41
Watering, Syringing and Damping	5	Eria	41
Resting Period	6	Gomeza	41
Heating and Temperature	6	Gongora	41
Benching and Stagings	6	Laelia	41
Diseases, Insect Pests and Control	7	Laeliocattleya	42
Potting:		Lockhartia	45
Time to Pot	7	Lycaste	45
Selecting Plants to be Repotted	7	Masdevallia	45
Making Ready Compost	7	Maxillaria	45
Removing from pots, cleaning, etc.	8	Megaclinium	45
Selecting new pot size	8	Miltonia	46
Crocking or drainage	8	Neobenthamia	47
Setting the plant	9	Odontoglossum	47
Completion of operation	10	Oncidium	48
SERVICE	10	Ornithidium	50
FRESHLY IMPORTED ORCHIDS	10	Peristeria	50
EVOLUTION	14	Pescatoria	50
LISTING OF STOCK:		Phaius	50
Acampe	15	Phalaenopsis	50
Acropera	15	Pholidota	51
Ada	15	Platyclinis	51
Aerides	15	Promenea	51
Aerido-Vanda	15	Renanthera	51
Angraecum	15	Rhyncostylis	51
Anguloa	16	Saccolabium	52
Arachnanthe	16	Schomburgkia	52
Aspasia	16	Sobralia	52
Bifrenaria	16	Sophrolaelio-Cattleya	53
Bletia	17	Stanhopea	53
Brassavola	17	Stenoglottis	53
Brassia	17	Thunia	53
Brassocattleya	17	Trichosma	53
Brassolaelia	18	Trichopilia	53
Brassolaeliocattleya	19	Vanda	53
Bulbophyllum	19	Vanilla	55
Burlingtonia	20	Zygopetalum	55
Calanthe	20	HOUSE CULTURE	55
Camarotis	20	A GLASS ENCLOSURE FOR YOUR ORCHIDS	56
Catasetum	20	SERVICE	57
Cattleya Species	21	BEGINNER'S COLLECTIONS	57
Cattleya Hybrids	24	MATERIALS FOR ORCHID CULTURE	58
Chysis	26	"AN ORCHID TO YOU"	59



DIRECTIONS { BY RAIL—From New York, Lackawanna Railroad from Hoboken to Summit. 33 minutes.
 BY AIR—Newark Airport. Upon arrival or previous to arrival phone or write. We will
 arrange to meet you. 15 minutes to Summit.
 BY AUTOMOBILE—Follow main routes as indicated on map.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Orchid Growers and Importers Since 1896



LAGER & HURRELL * Summit, New Jersey